JPRS-KAR-86-050

10 NOVEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-KAR-86-050

10 NOVEMBER 1986

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK Paper on North Korea-USSR Naval Exercise
(Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 21 Oct 86) 1

Kim Il-song's Visit to Moscow 'Bodes Ill'
(Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 22 Oct 86) 3

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Two Kims Issue Statement Proposing To Meet With President Chon
(HANGUK ILBO, TONG-A ILBO, 3 Sep 86 5

DJP Analyzes Statement 5
Briefs From 'Political Avenue' Column 9
Proposal Rejected 10

DJP Studying TV Debate on Referendum
(THE KOREA HERALD, 12 Oct 86) 12

DJP May Reduce Assembly National Constituency Seats
(THE KOREA HERALD, 12 Oct 86) 14

'Excerpts' of KNP President's Speech at Assembly Plenum
(Kim Kan-sop; THE KOREA HERALD, 11 Oct 86) 15

NKDP Lawmaker's Speech Upsets Assembly Session
(THE KOREA HERALD, 14 Oct 86) 17

Summary of Kim Hyon-kyu Speech 17
DJP Lawmakers Walk Out of Assembly Session 18

DJP Willing To Talk With NKDP on Election Law
(THE KOREA HERALD, 22 Oct 86) 21

North Korean Daily Articles on SNU Wall
(Various sources, various dates) 22

SNU Professors Denounce Poster 22
More Posters Found on SNU 23
Police Search SNU Campus 24
SNU Poster Copies Article 24
DJP, Government Discuss Poster 25

Daily Calls for End to Political Clashes
(Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 24 Oct 86) 26

Leaders Speak at National Assembly Plenum
(Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 12 Oct 86) 28

ROK Daily on Investigation of 'Pro-Communists'
(Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 22 Oct 86) 30

Briefs
Illegal Labor Acts 32
KNP To Attend Session 32
Assembly Session To Resume 32
Press To Help Maintain Stability 33
Pan- National Cabinet 33

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Daily Expresses Concern Over Sino-U.S., Sino-USSR Talks
(Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 10 Oct 86) 34

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DIU Anniversary Activities Reported
(KCNA, 11, 18 Oct 86) 36

Yim Chun-chu Attends Forum on Founding 36
Government Leaders Lay Wreaths 37
DIU, WPK Anniversary Film Show 37

Political Bureau Members Nominated as SPA Deputy Candidates
(KCNA, 24 Oct 86) 39

Kim Chong-il's Theory on Art, Literature Viewed
(KCNA, 11 Oct 86) 40

DPRK Workers Nominate Kim Il-song SPA Candidate
(KCNA, 13 Oct 86) 42

Kim Il-song's Work on Party Building Reviewed
(KCNA, 14 Oct 86) 45

40th Anniversary of Kim Il-song Work Marked
(KCNA, 18 Oct 86) 47

Chong Chun-ki Attends Meeting on Kim Il-song Publication
(KCNA, 20 Oct 86) 49

Daily on Kim Chong-il's Contributions to Education
(KCNA, 20 Oct 86) 50

Daily on Anniversary of Kim Chong-il's Work
(KCNA, 22 Oct 86) 52

Briefs
Meritorious Men's Meeting 54
Autumn Rice Harvesting 54

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KCNA Introduces Kim Il-song University
(KCNA, 17 Oct 86) 55

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Chongnyon Agrees To Found 'International Joint Venture Company'
(VANTAGE POINT, Sep 86) 57

Briefs
Kim Il-song Receives Group 59

FOREIGN RELATIONS

History of Moscow-Pyongyang Friction Noted
(Kim Nam-shik; VANTAGE POINT, Aug, Sep 86) 60

PRC Cultural Delegation Welcomed in Pyongyang
(KCNA, 12 Oct 86) 77

Chinese, Soviet, Other Delegations Arrive
(KCNA, 21 Oct 86) 78

Reportage on Visit by GDR's Honecker
(Various sources, various dates) 79

Honecker Sees Gymnastic Display 79
Kim Il-song Calls on Honecker 80
Honecker Presents Gift to Kim Il-song 80
Kim Il-song Presents Gift to Honecker 81
Departure Message of Thanks 81

DPRK-GDR Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(ADN International Service, 20 Oct 86; KCNA, 21 Oct 86) ... 82

Fischer Meets Counterpart in Pyongyang 82
Kim Yong-nam-Fischer Talks 82

Messages of Condolences on Death of Mozambique's Machel
(KCNA, 21, 22 Oct 86) 83

Kim Il-song Sends Message 83
Editorial Marks Death 84

Pyongyang Seeks Military Ties With Uganda
(VANTAGE POINT, Sep 86) 86

Papers Greet Equatorial Guinea Anniversary
(KCNA, 12 Oct 86) 89

Malian Delegation Visits Pyongyang
(KCNA, various dates) 90

Reception for Group 90
Nampo Workers Welcome Delegation 91
Delegation Arrives 92
Kim Il-song Receives Delegation 92
Kim Chong-il Receives Gift 93

Dailies Mark Korea-Angola Friendship
(KCNA, 19 Oct 86) 94

Kim Il-song Acknowledges Zambian Anniversaries
(KCNA, 23 Oct 86) 95

Daily Marks PDRY Revolution Anniversary
(KCNA, 14 Oct 86) 96

Kim Il-song Replies to Foreign Leaders' Greetings
(KCNA, 13, 17 Oct 86) 97

Congratulations for DPRK Anniversary 97
More Reply Messages Sent 98

Various Foreign Delegations Arrive, Depart
(KCNA, 18 Oct 86) 100

Foreign Groups Arrive To Attends Kulloja Anniversary
(KCNA, 21 Oct 86) 101

Pyongyang Hosts Socialist Countries Hydrological Meeting
(KCNA, 21, 22 Oct 86) 102

Choe Kwang Speaks 102
Socialist Delegates Arrive 103

Arrivals, Departures of Foreign Delegations Reported
(KCNA, 22 Oct 86) 104

Nonaligned Countries, Others Attend Illiteracy Seminar
(KCNA, 21, 23 Oct 86) 105

Chong Chun-ki Attends Opening 105
Foreign Delegations Arrive 107

Briefs
GDR Founding Anniversary Marked 108
Zimbabwe Government Delegation 108
Gift From SFRY's Mamula 108
CPC Sends Flowers to WPK 108
PRC Cultural Group Reception 109
Equatorial Guinea's Mbasogo Greeted 109
Hwang Chang-yop Receives Delegations 109
Polish Defense Minister Greeted 109
PDRY Revolution Day Greetings 109
Envoy to Botswana Departure 110
Afghan, Japanese Support Youth Festival 110
Yemeni, Hungarian Visitors 110
New Ambassador to Uganda 110
PDRY Revolution Anniversary Marked 111
Cuban Military Delegation 111
DPRK-PRC Sports Exchange Protocol 111
Ethiopian Economic Delegation 111
SED Delegation 111
DPRK-Sierra Leone Friendship Anniversary 112
Envoy to Togo Departs 112
Indian Ambassador Departs 112
Meeting With Nicaraguan Envoys 112
PRK Ambassador Hosts Reception 113
Egyptian Editor Visits 113
Gift From Egyptian Chief Editor 113
Message to Guinea President 113
Indian Envoy's Farewell 113
Heilongjiang Delegation's Visit 113
Malian Gift to Kim Chong-il 114
Ambassador to Zambia Appointed 114
Ethiopian Ambassador Hosts Reception 114
MPR Supports Hosting Youth Festival 114
Sierra Leonean Leader Meets Envoy 114
Yi Chong-ok, GDR's Mittag Meeting 115
DPRK-USSR Science, Technology Protocol 115
DPRK-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Protocol 115
Peruvian Leader Meets Parliamentary Group 115
Romanian Army Day Marked 115
Czech Ambassador Arranges Friendship Meeting 116

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Daily Denounces U.S. Acts Against Panama
(KCNA, 11 Oct 86) 117

Daily Denounces U.S. 'Armed Intervention' in Nicaragua
(KCNA, 17 Oct 86) 118

Foreign Ministry Statement Denounces South Africa
(KCNA, 16 Oct 86) 119

/7310

ROK PAPER ON NORTH KOREA-USSR NAVAL EXERCISE

SK230724 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Soviet-North Korea Joint Military Exercise"]

[Text] A report that North Korea and the Soviet Union have conducted the first ever large-scale North Korean exercise last week in the East Sea off the North Korean coast comes as very worrisome news to us.

We cannot but note that North Korea and the Soviet Union conducted a joint naval exercise for the first time in history, on a large scale. Military relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union has been strengthened since Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 and they have been accelerated since Gorbachev took power.

Gorbachev promised to expand the relations of the two countries when North Korean Foreign Ministery Kim Yong-nam attended the ceremony in which Gorbachev was inaugurated as general secretary [of the CPSU]. [Soviet] Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, during his visit to Pyongyang, also promised to develop the "relations of friendship between the two countries to a new, higher level." It has been learned that the Soviet Union promised to build a nuclear power plant in North Korea and that it began to supply North Korea with MiG-23 aircraft in 1985 and has already supplied North Korea with 50.

This means that the military alliance system between North Korea and the Soviet Union, as well as the joint military exercise, has been further strengthened with the passage of time. We cannot but worry that the Soviet Union's continuous strengthening of North Korea's military power and the joint military exercise may break the status quo by aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula. Kim Il-song is scheduled to visit Moscow on 22 October and to hold talks with Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders. It remains to be seen how the Soviet military assistance to North Korea will be strengthened after his return from the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev and the Soviet leaders preceding him talked about "peace" and "arms reduction," whenever they opened their mouth. When he met the JSP leader in Moscow in September of last year and in his speech in Vladivostok last July, he also engaged in a "peace offensive," proposing to reduce armaments, including nuclear weapons, and to establish a collective security system.

While stating that "the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula must be removed," he stressed the need for North-South dialogue. Also in a speech at the UN General Assembly meeting last September, he pointed out the pains of division on the Korean peninsula and noted that the solution to this problem would contribute to strengthening security and peace in Asia and the Pacific.

In this way, the Soviet leadership circle has stressed the alleviation of tension in the Far East and the peaceful solution of the question of the Korean peninsula. North Korea and the Soviet Union began to quantitatively and qualitatively strengthen their military alliance system 2 years ago and recently conducted a large-scale joint military exercise. How can this contribute to "peace," which they talk about whenever an opportunity arises?

The Soviet Union's strengthening of North Korea's military power and the joint military exercise will only increase the danger of a military provocation by North Korea by further inciting its belicose attitude toward the South. We hope that the Soviet Union will carry out its foreign policy in such a manner that its deeds correspond with its words.

In his Vladivostok speech, Gorbachev proclaimed that the Soviet Union is an Asian and Pacific country. It can be seen that the military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union, which have become closer these days, proceed from the Soviet expansionist policy designed to expand toward Asia and the Pacific with the Soviet Union's powerful Pacific Fleet--which has been consistently strengthened over the past 20 years--as a background and from the choice of North Korea, which is trying to escape from economic stagnation and isolation caused by military ties among the United States, Japan, and Communist China. The Soviet Union must brake the bellicose nature of North Korea and must persuade North Korea to come to the meeting table for North-South dialogue, which has been suspended.

/6662
CSO: 4107/025

KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO MOSCOW 'BODES ILL'

SK230859 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Visit to the Soviet Union Bodes Ill"]

[Text] Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union always bodes ill. In other words, 36 years ago, immediately after he returned from the Soviet Union, Kim Il-song invaded South Korea, the 25 June Korean war. In recent years, the Soviet Union's military collusion with North Korea has intensified since Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984. Following Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984, the Soviet Union supplied the latest type of military weapons, including MiG-23 planes and SCUD surface-to-surface missiles, to North Korea.

In addition to this, North Korea has allowed the Soviet Union to fly its TU-16 reconnaissance planes over North Korean territorial airspace. It has also been reported that Soviet naval ships will call at Nampo port as they have at Wonsan port in the past.

According to a report, Kim Il-song's scheduled visit to Moscow will take place on 22 October, right after the completion of a recent Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea, reportedly the first and the largest in history between the Sovet Union and North Korea.

Disclosing the Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea, Adm Ronald Hays, commander in chief of U.S. Forces in the Pacific, reportedly said, "It would not be a surprise occurrence if Kim Il-song presents a military shopping list to the Soviet authorities when he arrives in Moscow."

At present, we cannot predict what kinds of weapons Kim Il-song has on his military shopping list. However, in light of recent moves in North Korea and our defense vulnerabilities, it can be presumed that the military shopping list may be closely related to the recent Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea. This is because North Korea perhaps believes that it is easier to invade South Korea from the sea than from the ground or air. It is also a fact that North Korea has concentrated more effort on building its naval forces.

In particular, according to a report, North Korea has 15 "Romeo" type submarines which South Korea does not have. It is said that the attack capability of the submarine, which has a dive speed of 16 knots, a range of 16,000 miles, and a complement of 54, is tremendous.

The "Romeo" type submarine was originally developed in the Soviet Union. However, North Korea has reportedly purchased "Romeo" type submarines from Communist China since 1973. It is said that the naval ships the countries of the world will make most use of in naval operations in the future are submarines. This is because submarines are an effective naval weapon in a surprise attack at sea. The Soviet Union now has 360 "Romeo" type submarines. It is believed that North Korea will introduce "Romeo" type submarines from the Soviet Union on a large scale.

Furthermore, in its firm determination to advance toward the Pacific, the Soviet Union has made every possible effort to advance toward the Far East and the Pacific since 1970. As a result, it has secured several ports in North Korea where its naval ships can call. In August 1985, three Soviet naval ships led by the vice defense minister made a goodwill call at Wonsan port using the excuse of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. The Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" called at Wonsan port last July to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between North Korea and the Soviet Union. These facts show that ports in North Korea have become military ports for the Soviet Union.

The United States has keenly watched such moves and made efforts to cope with them. This year, the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" and nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" cruised from the Pacific to the East Sea. In particular, the battleship "New Jersey" carrying Tomahawk missiles called at Pusan port during the Asian Games. It has been reported that U.S. naval ships will call at Qingdao, Communist China in November.

Such moves involve military exercises which are reminiscent of an actual war.

The military moves on the sea which have been reported thus far were those between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, it appears that North Korea has finally become involved in the naval confrontation between the two giant countries. Our navy has never participated in a large-scale naval exercise of the United States or Japan. In military ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea, the recent Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea in particular, has aroused keen tension in us. We should keep keen vigilance against the military moves of North Korea.

/6662
CSO: 4107/025

TWO KIMS ISSUE STATEMENT PROPOSING TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT CHON

DJP Analyzes Statement

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Reporters Choe Kyu-sik and Yi Pyong-kyu: "They May Be Getting Ready for Close Fighting Outside the National Assembly....This is an Abnormal Atmospheric Current; the DJP Strains To Fathom the True Intent of the Two Kims' 'Overture'"]

[Text] As a result of the DJP's concession, the National Assembly Special Committee on Constitutional Amendments (SCCA) has begun to move toward normalization after a period of stalemate over the question of whether or not to permit live media coverage of its hearings. But in spite of this development, the ruling and opposition parties have had their first round of tilt outside the National Assembly over the constitutional amendment issue, and they are now getting ready for another close fight, portending that the controversy over the constitutional amendment issue will flare up outside the National Assembly.

On 2 September, the two Kims--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--once again proposed a formula to break the current political impasse through a "practical dialogue" rather than through the SCCA, indicating that in case the ruling party should not agree to the proposal, the opposition will shift its strategy to a dogged struggle outside the National Assembly. The DJP, for its part, is exploring ways to cope with this new development while analyzing the political implications of the two Kims' statement. Thus tension is mounting in the political arena.

DJP

The DJP is nervous about the statement issued by the two Kims during their 2 September breakfast meeting proposing three-man talks between them and the president or five-man talks including the representatives of the two parties. The two Kims warned that if this proposal is rejected, the opposition will not hesitate to launch a powerful stuggle. The ruling party interpret this proposal as a gambit on the part of the opposition to divert the political current envolving around the constitutional amendment issue to its advantage.

The DJP did not make an immediate formal response to the proposal on 2 September. However, it plans to further study the background underlying this proposal and its true purpose and, on the basis of this study, DJP Representative No, who

left for Pusan on the afternoon of 2 September for a local inspection tour, will hold a press conference in Pusan next morning, during which he will outline measures to deal with the opposition proposal.

Presumably, the DJP began to be on the alert for opposition moves on 30 August when the NKDP held in Pusan a joint unity meeting of its three local chapters. This meeting was also meant as one to press for constitutional amendments providing for the election of the president by popular vote.

In the oppinion of the DJP, with this meeting as a momentum, the NKDP intended to reverse the impression that the ruling party had the initiative in the political arena centering around the costitutional amendment issue.

Therefore, the DJP thinks that the two Kims' strong 2 September statement signifies the emergence of the opposition's concrete plans to take the initiative in the political arena. Nevertheless, the DJP feels that this move came sooner than it had expected.

The DJP also must have called for constitutional amendments through ruling-opposition agreement in the National Assembly SCCA merely as a matter of principle to reflect the desire of the people, and it must have known how difficult it would be to achieve a consensual constitutional revision through an official National Assembly forum.

Be that as it may, the DJP could not be indifferent from the beginning to the National Assembly SCCA, which had came into being after such difficulties, and its hidden intention must have been to carry on behind-the-scenes dialogues with the opposition while keeping the SCCA in motion.

But it appears that the DJP entertained the idea of setting the timing for these dialogues at some time after the Asian Games and after the 30 September deadline set by the opposition for an agreement on the form of government--a time when the vortex of controversy over the constitutional amendment issue is expected to swell in the political arena.

Rumors say that the DJP selected this timing because in its judgment, the argument calling for action after the Asian Games prevailed among the activist student groups in the controversy over action plans. The DJP also must have thought that the opposition might not dare to attempt to break the "current lull" because it was aware of the public aversion to any turbulence in the political scene before and during the Asian Games.

Therefore, with a view to continuing, by riding the present tide, to take the initiative in the political arena centering around the constitutional amendment issue until after the Asian Games, the DJP publicized, inside and outside the party, a constitutional amendment plan calling for the parliamentary form of government and set a schedule for Representative No to tour local DJP chapters to spruce up his image.

But, in reality, the DJP was the first to launch an outside-of-parliament offensive to maintain its initiative in the political scene related to the

constitutional amendment issue, and the NKDP, feeling a sense of crisis over this offensive, moved up its schedule of action and opened fire with the Pusan rally as a starting point, in order to block the DJP offensive and regain the advantage it had held in the political scene this spring.

Thus the DJP has fallen into a predicament in which it not only might lose its heretofore initiative and in which complications similar to those in the political situation this spring might develop much sooner than expected, in case the opposition should not relax its outside-of-legislature offensive and, by using it as a weapon, should persist in demanding a practical dialogue.

Accordingly, the DJP es expected to direct its attention to normalizing the proceedings of National Assembly SCCA which have been deadlocked over the issue of public hearings and agree to hold behind-the-scenes contacts between party officials or talks between the party floor leaders in parallel with the sessions of the special committee. The DJP may look for a way to work for an early opening of No-kim talks.

NKDP

As the SCCA, after inaugurated to work out consensual constitutional amendments as its goal, remains in stalemate, the NKDP is turning its attention to "struggle outside the National Assembly", which may be regarded as its inherent arena.

It seems that the NKDP's interest in the outside struggle has increased with the belief that the recent Pusan joint unity rally was a success in terms of the number of the audience and public sympathy and, it was all the more strengthened during the 2 September breakfast meeting between the two Kims and the meeting among JDP President Yi Min-u, the two Kims, and other opposition leaders which followed immediately.

On the basis of their judgment that under the present circumstances, the constitutional amendment issue cannot be resolved by the special committee alone, the two Kims once again proposed four-man talks between the president and three opposition leaders, namely DJP President Yi and the two Kims, in order to deal with the present difficult situation. After making it clear that the deadline for these four-man talks is mid-September when the Asian Games will start, the two Kims warned that if their proposal is rejected, it would precipitate a grave crisis. This is interpreted as a declaration of intent directed toward the ruling party that the two Kims are now ready to make an all-out move after watching the moves of the ruling camp with relative composure since the SCCA was inaugurated at the end of June.

As you recall, the three opposition leaders set the end of September as the deadline for SCCA activities, declaring that they would "have no choise but to make a 'grave determination' in case the SCCA should fail to agree on a form of government by this deadline." In view of this statement, the two Kim's overture for the four-man talks is interpreted as being intended as something like an ultimatum preceding their "grave determination."

In this confection, Advisor Kim Yong-sam elaborated by saying "if no prospect is in sight for achieving a consensual constitution revision by the end of September, the NKDP and others in the opposition camp will focus their struggle on blocking the ruling party's conspiracy to stay in power forever."

Advisor Kim continued: "In this event, there may be an unpleasant turn of event which may result in the repudiation of the tacit agreement guaranteeing the full term for the incumbent president." He added, "in that event, the NKDP's goal will be the overthrow government." Thus he indicated that the "grave determination" means a tough line.

The shift to this hard-line stance on the part of advisor Kim, who is the leader of the "pronegotiation faction in the opposition" camp which stood in the van in the formation of the SCCA, gives the NKDP and other opposition forces a latitude of choice in adopting a fighting strategy against the ruling party.

Another point in the two Kims' statement which deserves attention is their formula for resolving the present impasse, namely the suggestion that "the present crisis be resolved through practical dialogues," including the four-man talks proposed by the opposition.

Stressing the usefulness of solving the crisis through dialogue, Chairman Kim Tae-chung said: "It is a stark fact that the SCCA cannot make an independent decision on the question of the form of government." He went on: "Even if no tangible results are produced in a dialogue, the mere fact that there was a dialogue will promote mutual understanding and help remove the possibility of misunderstanding."

Plausible speculation is rife in the political community that it is highly possible that there will be high-level behind-the-scenes contacts between the ruling and oposition parties, particularly an indirect move to arrange a practical dialogue which will include Kim Tae-chung. It is against this backdrop that Chairman Kimm has said something to justify such a dialogue. Depending on how one views it, considerable significance may be attached to his statement about the dialogue.

Another reason the NKDP is turning its eyes outside the National Assembly is, in addition to the stalemate in the SCCA, the growing intensity with which the NKDP' supportive organizations, such as those of students and workers, are watching every move of the NKDP, and the increasing pressures from them.

From the beginning, these supportive affiliated forces took a negative attitude or were skeptical about the SCCA, and when the committee hit a snag, they were reportedly stiffening their opposition to the special committee.

Although the NKDP begins to turn its eyes outside, it is expected that the party will find itself bound by the 20 September deadline for SCCA activities and the subsequent early October deadline when the Asian Games will be over.

The true purpose of two kims' overture for four-man talks with a deadline attached may be understood against this background.

In other words, it has a strong characteristic as a gambit for moving out of the legislative forum. When the DJP decides to rush out to the streets, it would try to justify its move on the grounds that the ruling party has failed to show sincerity in the SCCA and it has also rejected the proposed practical dialogue.

Briefs from 'Political Avenue' Column

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Two Kims Issue a Long Statement

On the morning of 2 September, Messrs Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam held a regular meeting at Mr Kim Tae-chung's home in Tonggyo-tong, Mapo District, Seoul, during which the two issued a long three-point statement outlining their plans to resolving the present political difficulties, including a proposal for four-man talks between President Chon and JDP President Yi Min-u and the two Kims. The statement was mainly directed at the ruling party.

The two Kims said: "We will do our best for the sake of the SCCA, but because it is difficult for this committee alone to resolve the current difficult situation, we call for candid talks with the President." They set the middle of September, before the Asian Games start as the deadline for holding these talks, warning that they will launch a powerful struggle in case these talks are not held by the time the Asian Games open.

In writing the joint statement, mainly Kim Tae-chung dictated the draft to the two aides of the two Kims, with Kim Yong-sam making changes by adding or eliminating some parts. It took more than 30 minutes to work out the text.

The statement carries three subheads, namely, 1) ways to break the impasse over the constitutional amendment issue, 2) shift in the anticommunist policy is urged, 3) grave reflection and responsible behavior on the part of the prosecutors are called for. Criticizing prosecutors in particular, the statement used such strong words as "cover-up" and "falsehoods."

At noon on the same day, DJP President Yi Min-u, the two Kims, and other opposition leaders met at the K restaurant in Seoul for about 2 hours. Briefing on the outcome of this meeting, the Reverend Pak Hyong-kyu said: "At the meeting, the NKDP explained why it cannot yield at all on its stand calling for constitutional amendments providing for the election of the president by popular vote. The meeting reached the conclusion that if the NKDP and other opposition parties join forces, they will be able to block the cabinet responsibility system as advocated by the ruling party."

DJP Is Cool to the Call for Three-Man Talks

The DJP withheld until some other time its "official comment" on the three-point statement issued by the two Kims on the morning of 2 September. But the reactions of party officials were a mixture of caution and displeasure.

Coming out of the office of the party representative, No, after briefing him on the two Kims' statement, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po described the atmosphere of Mr No's office by saying, "Representative No made no particular reaction." He added: "We made no official comment today, but Representative No is scheduled to leave for Pusan for a local inspection tour, and he will hold an informal press conference there on 3 September, during which he may make some comment on it."

Concerning the fact that the two Kims first proposed three-man talks excluding DJP Representative No, spokesman Sim scoffed at the proposal by saying that "in my personal view, conceiving such an idea is ridiculous." He took the position that a dialogue with nonlegislative forces outside is meaningless. He said: "In a chess or go match, it is the players that should play. But why so many kibitzers?"

Meanwhile, refuting the argument that the SCCA is useless, DJP Secretary general Yi Chun-ku said: "I have not yet received an accurate report, but if what has been reported is true, such an argument is absurd. A consensual revision of the constitution is what the people want, and they are just throwing cold water on it from behind." On the proposed three-man talks, he said: "Mr Yi Min-u is the NKDP president, but if they want a meeting of advisors, it may possible to have such a meeting because we also have advisors." That was a view expressed as a matter of principle. But There is peculation that as an initial step, there will be contacts between the floor leaders. Someone pointed out that "in the past negotiations, we made unilateral concessions, raising public fears that something might be amiss with our negotiating ability." Yi Chun-ku took pains to refute such allegation. He said: "I do not know much about how those negotiations proceeded because I did not directly participated in them. But as far as I know, the government went through very, very difficult negotiating processes."

Proposal Rejected

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] By Reporter Kim Chung-kun from Pusan--Regarding the 2 September proposal by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam for practical talks with President Cho Tu-hwan, DJP Representative No Tae-u took a virtually negative stance toward it on 3 September by referring to Kim Tae-chung's legal status and for other reasons.

Commenting on the two Kim's proposal during his press conference on 3 September, Representative No said, "It is part of their hackneyed political propaganda." He further said: "There is no reason for me not to meet Mr Kim tae-chung. But, his political activity being under restrictions, I believe there is no need for us to go out of our way to regard him as a person in a responsible position in a normal political system."

Asked whether he will meet with NKDP President Yi Min-u and other opposition political parties in an effort to break the current political impasse over the constitutional amendments issue, No said, "For the present I do not think it is necessary." With these words, he denied the necessity of holding practical

talks between the ruling and opposition parties or talks between their representatives. He indicated the view that "it will be better to adjourn not only the regular National Assembly session but also the SCCA during the Asian Games by mutual consent between the ruling and opposition parties."

Commenting on the stalemate in the National Assembly SCCA over the question of whether or not to allow live TV coverage of public hearings, Representative No said, "Each and every ruling and opposition party leader should assist in every possible way so that the special committee can perform its full functions as soon as possible." He added, "However, we cannot tell media to give or not to give live coverage to the hearings."

Nevertheless, Representative No disclosed that before he left for Pusan, he had instructed Floor Leader Yi Han-tong to start negotiations for the purpose of normalizing the SCCA preceedings on a reasonable and common-sense basis as soon as possible.

He saids: "It pains my heart to see some of the opposition forces trying to drive the SCCA into inaction." He continued: "But, because a consensual revision of the constitution through this special committee is what the people want, under no circumstances should this committee be allowed to break up. There are people who attempt to break it up, but to no avail."

Addressing a "meeting of important party functionaries in Pusan" on the afternoon of 2 September, Representative No said: "If the president is to be elected by popular vote, 1 or 2 million people would swarm Yoido in Seoul and Haeundae in Pusan for campaign rallies, and subversive elements mingling among the crowds would in no time turn the campaign sites into the pandemonium of rebellion and riot." He added, "There is the danger of the North Korean puppets committing action to jeopardize the safety of the presidential candidates of the ruling and opposition parties."

Representative No attended the unity meetings of the DJP Masan and Chinju chapters on the morning and afternoon of 3 September respectively.

13311/12951
CSO: 4107/005

DJP STUDYING TV DEBATE ON REFERENDUM

SK120030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Interparty argument over a proposal for a national referendum on power structure entered a new phase yesterday as the opposition called for a TV debate on the proposal.

As the Democratic Justice Party formally rejected the referendum offer Friday, the New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded rival parties hold an open TV debate on its validity.

The ruling DJP signaled its reserved willingness to study the TV debate overture as a precondition for normalizing the stalled Special Constitution Revision Committee.

Commenting on the DJP's rejection of the plebiscite proposal, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said to the ruling party, "If the cabinet system of government is so good and receives popular support, why are you afraid of a plebiscite?"

"The people are making fun of the DJP's assertion that the referendum proposal is unconstitutional. If you (the DJP) intend to retain this absurd assertion, let's have a TV debate on the proposal," Hong said.

In response, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said the TV debate proposal is directly related to the issue of revising the Constitution. "If you (the opposition NKDP) formally propose it through the constitutional committee, we will be willing to study it," Sim said.

The majority spokesman said the DJP has no reason for turning down the offer.

Emerging from the DJP's meeting of senior officials, Sim said, "The DJP plans to handle the TV debate offer as a separate item. Concrete measures for the debate should be handled by ranking members of the constitutional committee."

The 45-member panel has remained stalled since the opposition NKDP boycotted it on the ground that it failed to produce an agreement on the form of the next government by its unilaterally set 30 September deadline.

The DJP spokesman said, "I hope this offer is not a ploy for political propaganda, as the referendum offer is."

Mounting controversy over the plebiscite proposal is likely to scuttle the otherwise high possibility of a meeting among the leaders of the three major parties.

Rival parties are expected to intensify argument over the proposal in the Assembly this week, when lawmakers start cabinet interpellation.

In the middle of last week, NKDP President Yi Min-u unofficially disclosed a plan to make the referendum proposal in his keynote speech before the Assembly Friday. The ruling DJP initially refused to heed the offer, spurning it as "unconstitutional."

In what seemed to be an about-face, the majority party Wednesday slightly backed off from its down right rejection and said it would be willing to consider the offer only in the constitutional panel.

In another change of its position Thursday, the DJP flatly denied its reported willingness to study the offer.

NKDP President Yi formally proposed Friday a "selective" national referendum be conducted to enable the people to make a free choice between the presidential and cabinet systems of government.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u officially turned down the offer, saying it constitutes a flagrant violation of the constitutional stipulations concerning a plebiscite and the National Referendum Act.

At present, the ruling DJP is asserting its proposal for the cabinet system is being endorsed by a majority of people, while the opposition NKDP is claiming its proposal for the presidential system is receiving ever wider popular support.

The Constitution and the referendum act provide only one constitutional revision bill be put to a plebiscite.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

DJP MAY REDUCE ASSEMBLY NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY SEATS

SK120040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is considering reducing the ratio of the National Assembly seats to be elected by the proportional representation. Party sources said yesterday that the DJP is studying ways of "rationalizing" the present proportional representation system.

Pointing out that the system is nothing more than the ruling party's premium, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party has insisted that the system be eliminated.

According to sources, the DJP plans to reduce the number of lawmakers from the national constituency to one-fourth of the total number of legislators. Presently, the number of assemblymen elected under the system accounts for one-third of the total lawmakers.

The plan is part of the ruling DJP scheme to revise the current National Assembly Election Law, which is expected to be rewritten in accordance with the projected constitutional amendment.

Under the planned revision, the national constituency seats will be allotted in proportion to the number of electors of each political party or the ratio of votes each party earned.

Currently, the majority party in the local constituency election are allotted two-thirds of the national constituency.

Meanwhile, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said in his keynote speech Friday that his party will prepare an Assembly election system "that will guarantee a satisfaction system "that will guarantee a satisfactory working of the parliamentary cabinet system," which the DJP plans to adopt as a form of the next government.

Also, party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku said the DJP is studying electoral systems, which the people will regard as the fairest.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

'EXCERPTS' OF KNP PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT ASSEMBLY PLENUM

SK110040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of Keynote Speech by Kim Kan-sop, KNP President, at a Plenary Session of the National Assembly on 10 October]

[Text] Sympathize with the fears of most people that a failure for rival parties to work out a compromised constitutional reform will result in not only a political catastrophe but an uncontrollable national chaos.

To help hammer out a constitutional revision by agreement and to be consonant with the wishes of the people, I solemnly intend to propose four principles.

First, politicians of rival parties are responsible for advancing the nation's political culture, which only has suffered from retrogression during the past 40 years compared to other aspects of society.

Unfortunately, the political intervention by the military, whose role should be confined to national defense, has also served as a major factor pernicious to the development of political culture.

Second, politicians of rival parties should achieve, through a political decision, a great compromise, the possibility of which people are highly skeptical of.

The great compromise should be sought not in the [word indistinct] of the extension of the period in power or the seizure of power but of historical mission free from any private design.

To help create an atmosphere favorable to the great compromise, those who have been imprisioned for their demands for constitutional revision should be released unconditionally.

Third, the Special Constitution Revision Committee at the National Assembly should be returned to normal and the committee should be regarded as an absolute and indispensable body for an agreement.

And the issue of conducting a national referendum on the form of the next government should be given full examination if rival parties fail to work out a compromised reform at the Assembly. But now is not the time.

Fourth, I propose to hold a meeting of leaders of rival political parties to make a breakthrough in the deadlocked political situation that will lead to a more favorable circumstance.

Also, I do not feel inclined to oppose the so-called "dialogue between real forces" of rival parties when deemed necessary for a great compromise and the nation's future, although I do not accurately understand what the real forces mean.

The direct presidential election system reflects the ardent desire of the people and the constitutional reform should be made in such a way as to return to the people the right to choose the government.

The gap between rich and poor should be reduced and redistributive justice should be realized. The minimum wage system for laborers should be implemented next year and ailing rural economy needs have to be restored.

The nation's economy should be freed from too much dependence on those of America and Japan. The inflated budget should be cut down so that the people should be relieved for extra tax burden.

If there should occur a catastrophe because of a failure to overcome the current difficult situation, all the political leaders should withdraw from the political stage.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

NKDP LAWMAKER'S SPEECH UPSETS ASSEMBLY SESSION

Summary of Kim Hyon-kyu Speech

SK140131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 86 p 2

["Summary of NKDP Lawmaker Kim Hyon-kyu's Speech at a Plenary Session of the National Assembly on 13 October"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party's formula of a parliamentary cabinet system came from defeatism and an obsession. Under a direct presidential election we advocate, it will lose power and become an opposition party, the DJP thinks.

The majority party should immediately retract the cabinet system, which is intended only to prolong its rule contrary to the majority of the people's will.

If the DJP refuses to accept the direct popular election of the president, and if the rival political parties fail to revise the Constitution by agreement, then we will be forced to struggle side by side with all democratic forces to end the military dictatorial regime and destroy the ruling party's ruse to prolong its grasp of power.

In that case, we will resist the regime. Mr Prime Minister, what do you think of the people's rights to resist the government?

What measures does the government have in case the rival parties fail to reach an agreement on constitutional reform?

We have proposed a selective national referendum to enable the people to freely choose between the cabinet system and the direct presidential election.

I understand that concerning our proposal the DJP is split in opinion. Some DJP lawmakers insist that the proposal is unconstitutional and some suggest that the ruling party study the proposal.

What is your appraisal of the proposal, Prime Minister?

But guarantee of fairness is the precondition for the national referendum.

Institutional apparatus must be established to guarantee people's free expression of their thoughts, and an election-management interim cabinet be formed to ensure a fair referendum.

Prime Minister, do you think constitutional change would be possible without releasing political detainees and granting amnesty and restored civil rights to Kim Tae-chung and many others?

Do you believe that at the present moment the foundation for interparty talks on constitutional revision is sufficiently provided?

DJP Lawmakers Walk Out of Assembly Session

SK140212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] The National Assembly plenary session was cut short yesterday as an outspoken opposition lawmaker strongly challenged the legitimacy and competence of the government.

Rep Kim Kyon-kyu of the New Korea Democratic Party branded the present government as "a regime incapable of safeguarding constitutional order, a regime unable to protect the nation and a regime unworthy of being retained."

Kim also warned that the opposition would have no choice but to join all "democratic forces" to crush the ruling camp's scheme to prolong its rule, if it rejects the opposition's call for direct presidential elections and if rival parties fail to revise the Constitution by agreement.

Angered by Kim's scathing remarks, many lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party shouted catcalls and walked out of the Assembly's main chamber.

They refused to return to the chamber, demanding the opposition lawmaker retract his controversial remarks and apologize.

Originally four lawmakers--two from the DJP and two from the opposition NKDP--were scheduled to take the floor on the first day of an eight-day interpellation session. The subsequent adjournment inevitably postponed interpellation by the lawmakers until today.

During his floor speech, Rep Kim said, "If the ruling camp turns down our proposal for direct presidential elections, we and all democratic forces will jointly struggle to put an end to the current regime."

Led by party floor leader Yi Han-tong and deputy floor leaders, DJP lawmakers booed and walked out of the chamber.

Speaker Yi Chaehyong adjourned the plenary session because of a lack of quorum.

DJP lawmakers held an informal meeting to discuss possible options for handling the situation. They decided to demand the opposition lawmaker retract his controversial remarks and apologize for them. They also resolved to boycott the plenary session unless their demand was met.

The speaker held a series of separate contacts with the floor leaders of the three major parties--DJP, NKEP and the Korea National Party--to persuade them to break the unexpected deadlock through negotiation.

DJP lawmakers showed up at the chamber at 6:15 p.m. only to cooperate in formally adjourning the plenary session. The floor leaders of the three major parties are scheduled to meet today to normalize the stalled plenary session.

It remains to be seen whether the Assembly will resume the session because the opposition NKDP refuses to accept the DJP's demand. DJP floor leader Yi told reporter that Rep Kim of the NKDP insulted the majority party by terming the government as "regime unworthy of being retained."

The majority floor leader also said that the opposition party virtually declared war on the ruling camp by renouncing parliamentary democracy and planning to grasp power by revolutionary means.

"It would be senseless to debate national administration affairs any longer with a person who made such irresponsible remarks," he said.

The DJP floor leader met with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong and demanded an apology and retraction of the disputable remarks from Rep Kim Hyong-kyu.

The opposition floor leader, however, flatly turned down the demand, saying Kim's floor speech did not go beyond the framework of his party's consistent position.

Meanwhile, Rep Pak Chun-pyong of the DJP said that his party is firmly determined to push its proposal for a cabinet system of government.

At present, the ruling party wants the cabinet system while the opposition party desires the presidential system based on direct popular voting. The majority party, Pak said, is considering preparing a new National Assembly election law that will guarantee the people's free choice of the government by respecting regional representation and the equal value of votes.

"We are planning to present our draft of election law amendments in the course of discussions on the projected constitutional reform. And I believe the NKDP should formulate its position on the law," Pak said.

The DJP lawmaker asserted that a clear distinction should be drawn between "anti-system and anti-government elements."

The government is urged to grant clemency to those students who made mistakes on the spur of the moment, thus expanding the feeling of oneness of the people expressed during the Seoul Asian Games, he said.

Pak called upon the government to establish a cooperative system between the military and the civilians, asking, "Who will benefit when the honor of the military is not respected even partially?"

Rep Kim said that the opposition NKDP has proposed a national referendum on power structure because it sincerely wants to prevent a catastrophe that may follow a failure to reach an accord on constitutional reform.

The opposition lawmaker asked the prime minister to comment on the proposal, noting that the ruling DJP was divided in its opinions on the matter.

Kim also demanded to know how the government will cope with a possible failure by rival parties to work out a negotiated constitutional revision bill.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

DJP WILLING TO TALK WITH NKDP ON ELECTION LAW

SK220050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday proposed to negotiate with the opposition over the redressing of the National Assemblymen Election Law.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u said he expects rival political parties will start discussions on the revision of the law to prepare a fair election system.

The majority chairman voiced a wish that the proposed discussions would be conducted by the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee.

He met with reporters before addressing a training session in the majority party's Central Political Training Institute in eastern Seoul. The DJP chairman urged the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to return to the special committee immediately without any conditions.

The 45-member ad hoc committee has remained stalled since the opposition NKDP boycotted on 30 September on the grounds that it failed to produce a bipartisan accord on the form of the next government by that time.

No apparently proposed negotiations on the rewriting of the parliamentary election law to give a good impression of his party's proposal for the cabinet system of government.

Making the proposal earlier this year, the ruling party asserted that the system would give rival parties equal chances for rising to power, if a fair election system is ensured. The opposition party, however, persistently rejected the system as the ruling camp's scheme to prolong its power.

At present, the parliamentary election law provides that each of the 92 electoral districts elect two lawmakers and that one-third of the 276 seats be set aside for a semblance of proportional representation. Previous news reports said the ruling party is considering introducing a system in which two to three lawmakers are elected from each constituency.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

NORTH KOREAN DAILY ARTICLES ON SNU WALL

SNU Professors Denounce Poster

SK150104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Faculty members of Seoul National University yesterday expressed "profound shock" over the recent wall poster quoting a story of a North Korean newspaper. They resolved to oust "impure elements" to safeguard the campus for academic pursuit.

In a statement, the faculty members said, "We could not help but be astonished and profoundly shocked at the discovery of wall posters on our campus" which carried an article copied word for word from the MINJU CHOSUN (DEMOCRATIC KOREA), an official organ of the Pyongyang regime.

The statement was adopted unanimously by 500 faculty members who attended a meeting to discuss countermeasures against the pro-Pyongyang wall poster which was found pasted on the wall of a school building last Friday.

The meeting held at 9 a.m. was presided over by university President Pak Pong-sik. Saying that the wall poster is indicative of how the communist regime is making use of the campus unrest for the promotion of their political propaganda, the faculty members called on student activists to use self-restraints.

The professors emphasized that all students must remember that frequent violent demonstrations and rallies would possibly result in threatening the national security.

Prior to the meeting, university President Pak said in a speech that professors should make their position clear over the controversial wall poster in view of the seriousness of the incident. The university put out copies of the statement on bulletin boards at 40 different places on the campus.

Following the meeting, Pak told reporters that all unauthorized posters will be removed from the campus. He said, "any student who will post underground posters will face stern punishment." Pak said the culprits seemed to have spent ample time in writing the controversial wall poster. "There was no sign that the poster was written in a hasty manner," he said.

Noting that no student protested when the wall poster was removed from the school campus, he said the possibility is high that the poster was produced outside the school and then stealthily brought into the campus.

However, police suspected that the wall poster might have been produced inside the school because it had no sign of being folded. Police based the assumption on the fact that the wall poster was too large to be brought into the school without being folded.

Pointing out that it is almost impossible for the culprits to obtain the 5 October issue of MINJU CHOSUN in a comparatively short period of time, police investigators assumed that the article on the wall poster must have been transcribed from the story broadcast by Radio Pyongyang on the same day.

More Posters Found on SNU

SK150107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] More pro-Pyongyang wall posters were posted on the Seoul National University campus yesterday, four days after the first one was found in the school.

Police said that the three underground wall posters containing North Korean propaganda were found about 3 p.m. pasted on a wall of the same building of the state-run university where the first one was found Friday.

The three were written in blue and red ink under the titles of "Report No. 2" and "Report No. 3."

The two wall posters written under the title "Report No. 2" stated, "The American imperialists proclaimed the Korean peninsula as a vitally important region and are committing criminal schemes to realize their dream of encroaching upon Socialist countries."

Police investigators said that the contents of the two wall posters were part of North Korea's routine defamatory allegations against the Republic of Korea.

The third poster entitled "Report No. 3" quoted the Soviet official news agency TASS as disclosing, "NATO member countries have made desperate preparations for a massive naval exercise on Baltic Sea since 1 October."

Investigators said the articles on the three posters do not seem to have been transcribed in full text from a North Korean newspaper or from a radio report.

The wall posters were removed from the building about 4 p.m. Meanwhile, another poster in the name of the SNU student council was put out yesterday afternoon.

In the poster, the student council insisted that professors should try to give advice to students on the contents of the pro-Pyongyang poster, instead of taking issue with the mere fact that a North Korean newspaper was directly quoted in Friday's poster.

It was not confirmed if it was an official poster of the student council.

Police Search SNU Campus

SK150121 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--Seoul police searched Seoul National University Tuesday in an effort to clear the campus of subversive printed matter and demonstration articles. In the midnight search, a 150-member police force confiscated almost 30 leaflets and wall posters promoting North Korea's anti-Seoul propaganda programs and a mimeograph.

The rail followed the recent appearance of a wall poster carrying an "impure propaganda article" published in the MINJU CHOSUN (DEMOCRATIC KOREA), an official organ of the Pyongyang regime, police officials said.

The search reflected their concern that the university has become a base of impure elements and a source of serious social unrest, the officials added.

Among the seized printed matter were wall papers containing North Korean propaganda titled "Report No. 2" and "Report No. 3." The "Report No. 2" said, "proclaiming the Korean peninsula as its zone of life and death, the U.S. imperialist has carried out criminal activities to realize its ambition of invading socialist nations."

In "Report No. 3", the Soviet official news agency TASS was quoted as saying that NATO nations have stepped up their preparations for a large-scale naval exercise in the Baltic Sea.

SNU Poster Copies Article

SK120055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters has launched an investigation into a campus wall poster which carried an article copied from a North Korean newspaper.

Police said yesterday the wall poster written on a vellum paper was found pasted on a wall of Building No. 5 of Seoul National University [SNU] around 3:40 p.m. Friday.

It had an article transcribed from the 5 October issue of the MINJU CHOSUN (DEMOCRATIC KOREA), an official organ of the Pyongyang regime, the police said. "The wall poster was an exact carbon copy of the North Korean newspaper," he added.

The contents focused on North Korea's peace propaganda and defamatory allegations about the Republic of Korea, police announced. It said that an intensive investigation is under way to ferret out those who copied the story through North Korean broadcast and pasted it on the wall of the state-run university.

A police officer said underground publications and wall posters put out by radical students so far often quoted only part of North Korean assertions. He said, however, that never before had a campus wall poster carried North Korean newspaper stories word for word. "It's a shocking incident," he said.

The 5 October North Korean newspaper story which was broadcast by the Radio Pyongyang on the same day alleges that "peace on the Korean peninsula has been threatened because of counterpeace stand taken by the United States and South Korean authorities."

It also stated, "American and South Korean authorities are now slandering us by terming our peace-oriented politics as a disguised peace offensive. On the [word indistinct] are stepping up preparations for a war on the Korean peninsula."

The police warned that culprits will be punished in violation of the National Security Law.

DJP, Government Discuss Poster

SK140113 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 14 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Leading officials of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday examined the implications of the appearance at Seoul National University of a wall poster carrying an article from the MINJU CHOSUN, a North Korean newspaper. Details of the discussion were not available.

The wall poster was found Friday on the university bulletin board.

Participants from the party were Secretary General Yi Chu-ku and Floor Leader Yi Han-tong. It was not made public as to who attended from the government side.

Party Chairman No Tae-u instructed Secretary General Yi "to closely consult with the administration to work out strong counterplans to eliminate any communist ideology on campus." He was quoted as saying, "The incident shows that communism has made inroads into universities."

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

DAILY CALLS FOR END TO POLITICAL CLASHES

SK240108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A Sober Approach"]

[Text] There is no denying that the National Assembly, made up of representatives elected by the people, is the essence of parliamentary democracy, serving as the main forum and principal institution of national politics.

In this respect, it was fortunate, if not inevitable, that the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party returned to the Assembly "without preconditions" earlier this week, despite a bitter blow it had sustained a week earlier: the arrest of one of its members on charges of having made "pro-communist" remarks."

With the opposition party's return, the Assembly has resumed its much-delayed operation, including the interpellation of cabinet members, along with a bipartisan accord to form a special committee next week to deliberate on the proposed national budget bill for next year.

Nonetheless, the parliamentary proceedings are feared to be in for some rough sailing because of the antagonism which has developed between the ruling and opposition parties over the arrest of the opposition lawmaker, not to mention their protracted confrontation involving the projected constitutional amendment.

As soon as the parliamentary session reopened Wednesday, the rival parties clashed in their argument over the lawmaker's arrest and an opposition motion demanding the resignation of the Assembly speaker and vice speaker for their role in orchestrating the "abnormal" approval of a government request to punish the opposition member.

Such a delicate situation calls for the overriding need to regain composure on the part of both the government and opposition camps in tackling the outstanding problems and, more importantly, the crucial task of rewriting the Constitution.

In fact, the people are tired of, with profound worries, witnessing the repetition of bipartisan clashes, with no signs of a breakthrough in the political stalemate.

Probably by conicidence, Stephen Cardinal Kim Sou-hwan of the Roman Catholic Church made a notable statement this week, urging the nation's top politicians to set aside their personal political ambitions and help fashion a smooth transition to "genuine" democracy.

In a news interview in Rome, where he was attending a Vatican congregation, the prelate reportedly said in specific terms that two leading opposition figures--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Young-sam--should renounce their presidential ambitions, while President Chon Tu-hwan and his deputies should abandon any desire to cling to power in one form or another after the Chief Executive leaves the office in early 1988.

While the statement as su h may touch off issues for its possible implication of complicating the separation of religion and politics, the cardinal's remarks can also be taken as an "outspoken yet candid" view pertinent to the nation's sorry political state today.

Apart from the Catholic leader's remarks, political actors in both the ruling and opposition camps are urged to take a sober approach, based on moderation and conciliation, in dealing with the impending tasks, putting an immediate end to the disruptive exchange of intransigent and emotion-ridden tactics.

Essential in this process is the resumption of meaningful bipartisan dialogue at various levels, for which the rival parties should exert their utmost efforts.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

LEADERS SPEAK AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLENUM

SK120013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Keynote Speeches"]

[Text] It is customary practice that the leaders of major political parties deliver their respective keynote speeches at each annual regular session of the National Assembly--and, for that matter, at many extraordinary sessions as well--following the presentation of a policy statement by the head of government.

For the current regular session, the speeches presented by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Korea National Party were all focused on substantive issues related to a projected amendment to the Constitution, covering both its contents and methods.

Such a phenomenon is quite comparable to what was discussed in similar speeches a year ago, when the government and opposition parties were pitted against each other on the very basic question as to whether or not the existing basic law should be reformed.

Indeed, a remarkable change has taken place since then, as the rival parties are presently committed to a constitutional revision, for which a special committee has been set up within the parliament.

For all that, the speeches made this past week were discouraging in that they largely reaffirmed the sharply divided stances the opposing parties have so far taken in tackling the constitutional question, failing to present any tangible sign of compromise.

One highlight of the trio's debate this time was a tit-for-tat fight over an opposition call for a national referendum to decide on the type of power structure of the next government, a most critical issue which has stalled the amendment work, already behind schedule.

Making the proposal for a plebiscite, the NDP leader argued that, in view of the prolonged political stalemate over the question, the people should now be given an opportunity to make a "free choice" between the government-proposed

parliamentary cabinet system and the opposition-demanded presidential system based on the direct, popular election of the chief executive.

The opposition proposal, however, was turned down by the government party on the grounds that it squarely contravenes relevant legal provisions and, furthermore, is liable to disrupt constitutional order. Instead, the DJP leader manifested the readiness of his party to accept constructive counter-proposals to its amendment format.

In all, the latest keynote speeches were essentially a reiteration of what the rival parties have claimed--and that to the dismay of the people who long for an evolutionary process of reforming the supreme law through compromise.

If there was any common element, it was that the three leaders all conceded the sorry reality that political development alone is lagging behind other aspects of national progress and that a political catastrophe would follow, if the rival parties failed to reach a compromise on the constitutional issue.

Notable in this respect were flexible gestures made by the leaders, though in differing aspects: namely, the DJP solicitation of counterproposals and the NDP bid for a plebiscite at the risk of popular votedown of its long-standing version on government form.

Such facts give grounds for hope, however faint, that the rival parties may be able to make a breakthrough in dealing with the constitutional question. Accordingly, the political actors are called upon to spare no effort in exploring the possibility of compromise through sustained negotiations, paying due attention to alternative proposals made by a rival party.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

ROK DAILY ON INVESTIGATION OF 'PRO-COMMUNISTS'

SK220101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Probe of Radical Elements"]

[Text] As part of stepped-up efforts to crack down on radical elements undermining the national security, the government authorities were reported to have launched an intensive probe into about 30 organizations suspected of espouding radical leftist or pro-communist lines.

Particularly noteworthy are the indications that some 10,000 people are subject to the investigation, which is looking into dissident, religious, labor and student organizations, mostly deemed unauthorized or illegal.

Reports about such an extensive investigation followed recent incidents in which wall posters outrightly reproducing propaganda material of Communist North Korea were found posted on the campus of Seoul National University and a few other schools, as well as the arrest of an opposition lawmaker on charges of making "pro-Communist" remarks on the floow of the National Assembly.

Explaining the need for the probe, a ranking government source reportedly said that both the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party perceived that those radical leftist forces, if left unchecked, could cause extreme social chaos as was witnessed following the student uprisings in 1960.

Indeed, recent developments involving radical activists have aroused keen public concern and misgivings about the nation's sociopolitical stability, particularly in connection with the crucial task of amending the Constitution, over which the ruling and opposition campus are sharply divided.

Still, it is perplexing to learn that there are as many as 10,000 persons who face investigation, a figure that is alarming for its possible impact on our society--all the more so as they are suspected of leftist or pro-Communist activity.

If that is true, one is prone to ask the relevant investigation authorities as to how so many "impure" elements have been left unchecked to infiltrate into various sectors of our society.

Since the probe activities to root out pro-Communist or Communist elements should have been conducted around the year with priority, effective measures could have been taken to prevent the prevalence of leftist radicals and pro-Communist as reported, by nipping them in the bud.

Now that the latest investigation has been launched, astute and stern actions are in order to seek out and duly punish those who are found disruptive to the cause of liberal democracy--those who support or sympathize with North Korea's subversive aims or its attempt to communize the south.

At the same time, prudence is needed to distinguish "gems from stones" in investigating those people initially placed on a black list, lest a single innocent person be unduly dealt with or prosecuted.

In view of the diverse nature of the organizations under investigation, the investigation of persons related has to be conducted on a case-by-case base, instead of an across-the-board approach. Thorough yet fair conduct of probe activity is also needed to preclude any counterproductive side effects.

/9738
CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL LABOR ACTS--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to take firm measures against illegal collective labor actions. The decision was made at a meeting of the ruling party's labor committee, which also was attended by Vice Minister of Labor Han Chin-hui and other labor officials. The participants in the meeting agreed that the government cannot tolerate politically motivated collective actions on which some laborers rely to solve labor problems. They said some laborers attempt to exploit the political conflict over the revision of the Constitution to express their grievances and make demands. The government, they decided, will exclude negotiations with unlawful representatives and prevent religious groups and other "outside forces" from getting involved in labor conflicts. They said the government should help employers and employees voluntarily resolve conflicts by not meddling in their negotiations. However, they decided that the government should firmly handle violations of law either by employers or employees. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

KNP TO ATTEND SESSION--The minor opposition Korea National Party announced yesterday that it will attend the Assembly session, if normalized, at any time for the resumption of parliamentary talks for constitutional amendment. In a statement issued after an informal session of the KNP assemblymen, spokesman Choe Yong-an said, "We are ready to attend the Assembly session at any time because we think the House should return to normalcy for the discussion of constitutional revision which is a fervent desire of the people." However, he noted that the arrest of an opposition lawmaker, Rep Yu Sung-hwan, is an "unhappy incident." Choe also said, "In particular, our party welcomes the NDP's decision to unconditionally attend the House session. From now on, the ruling and opposition parties should make their best efforts to achieve the constitutional amendment by agreement through dialogue." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

ASSEMBLY SESSION TO RESUME--Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the South Korean National Assembly, Tuesday notified the ruling and opposition political parties that the regular session of the assembly will resume on Wednesday. The Assembly was stalled since the arrest of an opposition lawmaker last Friday. The resumed session is to deal with the resignation of Rep Kim Yong-pae of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who has been designated as

new mayor of a southeastern provincial special city of Kwangju, and with a motion to present the Cabinet members, Yi said. Floor leaders of the rival political parties met Tuesday afternoon to discuss the adjustment of the new schedule of the assembly session. Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided to attend the regular session Wednesday afternoon. The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) reconfirmed its previous decision to unconditionally attend the parliament. The NKDP had originally decided to attend the session on Tuesday without any conditions. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1009 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /9738

PRESS TO HELP MAINTAIN STABILITY--Culture-Information Minister Yi Ung-hui yesterday called on domestic newspapers to take a more active role in the protection of the current social system from the challenges of leftist extremists and others posing to work for the "minjung," the people. "We can have hope for the future only when we conduct grand national tasks in a stable atmosphere without violence, destruction and chaos. To this end, I envision the press in the pioneer role as a guiding agent. "We should bear in mind that the left-leaning forces regard the current times as a period of ideological strife. When the system of free democracy is endangered, the press will also lose its stance," he stressed in a ceremony marking the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korea Newspapers Association held at the Korea Press Center in Seoul. He went on to say that the foremost role of the press, under the present circumstances, is to help maintain political and social stability. The minister then suggested that newspapers refrain from pursuing sensationalism either politically or socially and from seeking commercial gains instead of public interests. He said that the activities of provincial newspapers would have to be promoted in the days ahead, especially with the implementation of a local autonomy system. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

PAN-NATIONAL CABINET--Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam meet today to discuss the issue of a pan-national election management cabinet. Presently, the Tonggyo-dong and Sangdo-dong factions, two main streams of the NKDP, differ over the formation of the pan-national cabinet. Kim Tae-chung, who leads the Tonggyo-dong faction, maintains that the cabinet should be a precondition for the referendum, while Kim Yong-sam, leading the Sangdo-dong faction, opposes the idea. The main opposition party had previously proposed that a national referendum be conducted to choose between the cabinet and the presidential systems. The NKDP has already referred to the government's guarantee of free publicity activities and fair electioneering and ballot-counting as preconditions for the referendum. Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung is adamant on his position that the pan-national cabinet be formed prior to the holding of the NKDP-proposed referendum. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/030

DAILY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER SINO-U.S., SINO-USSR TALKS

SK140950 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Three Powers' Game of Power Politics--Noteworthy 2-Pronged Negotiations Conducted by Communist China"]

[Text] Communist China is now conducting a 2-pronged operation toward the United States and the Soviet Union. Communist China's Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi have been having a series of talks since 7 October with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who is visiting Beijing. Meanwhile, since 6 October, the so-called ninth round of talks for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations has been in progress between Communist China's Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev.

It is reported that the key issues discussed in both these two sets of talks are those directly connected with the security of Communist China. It is reported that the Weinberger-Zhang Aiping talks are concentrating on military technological cooperation to boost Communist China's underdeveloped military capabilities. Meanwhile, according to the announcement of the Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, the key issues discussed in the [Sino-Soviet] talks were the preconditions for normalizing relations between the two countries such as the Communist Chinese call upon the Soviet Union to abolish nuclear missiles on the Sino-Soviet border.

Both these 2-pronged negotiations conducted by Communist China draw the great attention of us who are closely located. These three countries--the United States, China, and the Soviet Union--have always been major powers having interests in our country. Of course, they do not force us to open our door with the guns of a warship as they did a century ago. Yet these three major powers are deeply involved in our reality of a divided country as they were before, finding themselves in a position in which none of them can give in to the others. Therefore, we neither want these three countries to engage in confrontation or conflict of any serious degree nor want any two of these three countries to come to have excessively close relations.

It is, therefore, from this context that we need to closely watch the three countries' negotiations put on stage in Communist China. As for Sino-Soviet

relations, the stumbling blocks hampering the relations of these two countries have been categorized into three issues claimed by Communist China: namely, first, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; second, a halt to Soviet aid to the Vietnamese forces occuping Cambodia; and third, the reduction of Soviet troops and nuclear missiles on the Sino-Soviet border. CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev, touching on these issues in his 28 July delcaration in Valdivostok, clarified his position on two of these issues except for the second one. The Sino-Soviet vice foreign ministerial talks are the first round of working-level negotiations after this declaration. We note, however, little tangible results as yet.

Now let us look at the negotiations between the United States and Communist China. According to the report submitted to the Congress last February by Defense Secretary Weinberger who is visiting Communist China, Communist China will remain militarily inferior to the Soviet Union at least until the end of this century. The report also envisaged that if the Soviet Union continues to expand its missile defense system, the Communist Chinese strategic defense capabilities will diminish proportionately. The report also noted that the Soviet Union has deployed in the Pacific region its fleet which is the greatest and the most powerful of the Soviet Navy. The Soviet naval forces deployed in this region include 2 of the 3 V/STOL aircraft carriers, owned by the Soviet Union, over 110 submarines, and over 80 powerful battleships.

These developments lead us to speculate that the United States is exploring ways to establish a triangular network of seaports to moor at in this region with Japan and the Philippines as a base line and with the East coast of the Chinese continent as an apex. It seems that the United States is trying to offer, in return for this, technological assistance for the modernization of the Communist Chinese Army. The issue of the Korean peninsula also seems to have been discussed, and we suspect that this issue may have been raised in the discussion as part of such Sino-U.S. cooperation. We are concerned, with a certain degree of discomfort, over the developments affecting the security situation of the Korean peninsula which will result from the Soviet warships' to-and-fro in North Korea's Nampo port and from the U.S. naval forces' port calls at Communist China's Qingdao and Shanghai.

/6662
CSO: 4107/024

DIU ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Yim Chun-chu Attends Forum on Founding

SK110528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--A central forum marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) on October 17, 1926, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 9.

The forum was attended by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and personages concerned.

Speeches were made under the titles "The Formation of the DIU by the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Great Historical Event That Opened up a new Epoch in the Korean Revolution", "The DIU Is a Unique Vanguard Organization of the Revolution Which Paved a new Road of the Revolution in the Era of Chajusong", "The DIU Is the Historical Origin of Most Solid and Vital Unity and Cohesion of the Revolutionary Ranks", "The Revolutionary Traditions of Our Party Starting From the DIU Are Greatest Revolutionary Traditions in Human History" and "To Carry Forward the Traditions of the Down-with-Imperialism Union is a Firm Guarantee for Carrying the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche Through to Completion."

The speakers said the Down-with-Imperialism Union organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the first vanguard organization of the revolution which came into being in response to the demand of the historical era, the era of chajusong. It was a genuine communist revolutionary organization which had guided the exploited and oppressed working masses along the road of chajusong and vigorously advanced the communist movement and the struggle for national liberation with correct fighting goals and strategy and tactics and in reliance upon the [word indistinct] of the working masses, they declared.

They stressed that the revolutionary traditions of our party originating from the "DIU" are the greatest revolutionary traditions in human history.

They stated that by his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice dear Comrade Kim Chong-il staunchly defended and carried forward through generations the glorious traditions of the "DIU" and thus performed imperishable exploits in accomplishing the cause of our revolution and party building.

Government Leaders Lay Wreaths

SK180422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Senior officials of the party and government, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and working people laid wreaths at the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery on Mt Taesong on the morning of October 17 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A wreath sent by President Kim Il-song was placed before the wreath laying stand.

Also placed there was a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the wreath laying were Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san and other senior officials of the party and government.

Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music wreaths were placed in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council, the ministries of People's Armed Forces and Public Security, the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, working people's organisations, educational, cultural, art and press organs and party bodies in Pyongyang.

Inscribed on the ribbons attached to the wreaths were the letters "Glory to the communist revolutionary martyrs!"

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

DIU, WPK Anniversary Film Show

SK181051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--The international department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a film show at the Mansudae Art Theatre on October 17 on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU).

The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "In Those Unforgettable Days".

Then, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made a speech.

He said the formation of the DIU 60 years ago was an epochal event which marked the glorious origin of our party and our revolution.

Noting that the proud history of our party which has covered a road of victory and glory, surmounting all trials of history, is closely linked with the august name of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the speaker stressed that the cause of building our party which was pioneered by him and has traversed a road of victory is now being brilliantly carried forward by the glorious party centre.

He said: In recent years a new turn has been effected in the building of our party and its activities, the party ranks have been cemented organisationally and ideologically and the leadership role of the party has been enhanced extraordinarily. This is a result of the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Our people will in the future, too, carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the DIU generation after generation under the leadership of our great party, he declared with emphasis.

Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Pyongyang, said in his speech:

October 17, 1926, was a significant day when Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first revolutionary organisation of the Korean people.

Noting that October 10, 1945, was a meaningful day when the Workers' Party of Korea was founded, he stated: These two epochal events in the 20th century are attributable to Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of revolution, who has been devoting all his intelligence and passion to the people since his childhood and has been wisely directing them.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBERS NOMINATED AS SPA DEPUTY CANDIDATES

SK240425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--Meetings of voters to nominate candidates for the 8th Supreme People's Assembly are taking place across the country in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm.

The Chaenyong constituency No 298 nominated O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, the Pyongwon constituency No 113 Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Hwangju constituency No 367 So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Chegang constituency No 556 Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Chonnae constituency No 404 Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and the Panmun constituency No 627 O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, as candidates for SPA deputies.

The Songnim constituency No 364 nominated Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Undok constituency No 595 Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Ungok constituency No 537 Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Haean constituency No 633 Kim Pok-son, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Unsan constituency No 231 Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and the Taehyon constituency No 76 Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Voters' meetings held in various constituencies nominated as candidates officials and representatives of workers, farmers, intellectuals and soldiers who, boundlessly faithful to President Kim Il-song and our party, are devoting all their wisdom and energy to the implementation of the policy of the party and state.

Voters meetings are going on in other parts of the country.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

KIM CHONG-IL'S THEORY ON ART, LITERATURE VIEWED

SK111039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--Many delegations and delegates who had participated in the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace, met with KCNA reporters before leaving for home.

Tohey highly praised in unison the imperishable revolutionary exploits and wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is greatly contributing to the development of human literature, and the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in the building of literature under the guidance of the party.

Delegate of the Zimbabwe Writers' Union Chenjerai Hove, its chairman, said: Through the symposium I got clear grasps on the profound truth that a work has the seed which defines its flesh and blood and one can create a good work only when he picks out right seed and artistically processes it in his creation.

This precious theory, he stressed, is the unique one which could be created only by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding literary and art thinker.

The theory of seed is a great theory which the progressive writers of the world should study and the guideline which the writers of all countries should always tightly adhere to.

Only when all writers arm themselves with dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's theory of literature and art and create a work on its basis, can the work be a genuine literature suited to the demand of the times and aspiration of the people.

His theory of literature and art is the programmatic guideline which illumines the road of contemporary literature, he stressed.

Delegate of the Writers' Association of Niger Soumaila Issaka, its secretary general, said that Korea owes the great heyday of its chuche-based art entirely

to the rare wisdom and outstanding leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has perfect grasps on the chuche idea and successfully applies it.

Head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Afro-Asian Writers Union Kabir Chowdhury said:

Through my visit to your country I have clearly realized that the Korean literature and art startling the world has been brought into bloom by the great leadership of an outstanding leader.

It is unthinkable apart from the energetic guidance and care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that the art of your country has reached a high plane as today.

He is, indeed, a teacher of the art civilisation of the world in the 20th century.

Bright is the future of the Korean art under his outstanding and tested leadership.

Delegate of the Ghana Association of Writers Atukwei Okai, its president, said:

World people are now highly praising dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the genius of ideology and theory who has performed undying feats in the history of human thought.

The Korean people guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are most proud and happiest people in the world.

Delegate of the National Writers Union of Mali Abdoulaye Ascofare, its secretary; delegate of the Congolese Union of Writers Leopold-Pindy Mamonsono, its chairman; delegate of Rwanda Writers Maniragaba Balibutsa; delegate of Nepal Writers Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, chief editor and publisher of NAYA CHETHNA weekly newspaper; and many delegates spoke at the press interview.

They unanimously wished good health and a long life to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who brightly indicates the road of contemporary literature and art.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

DPRK WORKERS NOMINATE KIM IL-SONG SPA CANDIDATE

SK130507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--The nomination of candidates for the elections to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for consolidating our revolutionary power as firm as a rock has begun amid high political enthusiasm of the entire people.

The workers and other working people of Taean, a land of glory where the Taean work system has been created and which has turned into a leading heavy machine production base of our country, held the first meeting of voters and had the great honor of nominating the great leader President Kim Il-song as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

A meeting of voters of Taean constituency No 651 for nominating a candidate for the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly was held on October 12 at the plaza in front of the Taean Revolutionary Museum.

The meeting place was crowded with more than 30,000 working people of all walks of life including the trustworthy workers of the Taean heavy machine complex and cooperative farmers in the Taean District who have reaped bumper crops this year.

Attending the meeting were Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and chairman of the Central Election Committee, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Yi Yong-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Election Committee, and others.

Kim Song-su, chief secretary of the Taean District Party Committee, chairman of the Taean District People's Committe and chairman of the election committee of the Taean constituency No 651, made a report at the meeting.

He stressed: The elections to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly will demonstrate once again to the whole world the indestructible might of our people closely rallied around the Central Committee of the party headed by respected

Comrade Kim Il-song and occasion a new epochal turn in the struggle to consolidate the achievements of the power of our republic and accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people's power, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has victoriously effected deep-going social changes and carried on the grand cause of construction, overcoming difficulties and ordeals which cropped in its way.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, has wisely directed the power of the republic to develop and strengthen to be a powerful weapon of revolution for thoroughly defending the interests of the working people and successfully realising their independent desire and demand by vigorously pressing ahead the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Thanks to the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il standing at the van of the revolution, the power of the republic has discharged its mission successfully as a weapon for the building of socialism and communism and our people lead an independent and creative life as genuine masters of the state and society.

The reported continued:

An epochal change has taken place in our land of Taean under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

Giving on-the-spot guidance on over 40 occasions and programmatic teachings on over 1,000 occasions to our Taean District till today from right after the liberation of the country, the great leader has led us along the road of victory to make Taean a powerful ordered equipment production base of the country and the birthplace of the great Taean work system and enable all working people to bring into bloom a civilized and happy life in a modernly built workers' city and developed socialist cooperative villages.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the party and the leader and the popular policy of the government of the republic, Taean has today turned into a people's paradise where all domains of industry, agriculture, construction, education, culture and public health have developed rapidly and the entire working people enjoy genuine freedom and happiness.

The entire working people should greet the forthcoming elections to the Supreme People's Assembly with a high degree of political enthusiasm and shining feats of labour, cherishing boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the report said.

Then, the nomination of a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly took place at the meeting.

Kye Hyong-sun, director of the Taean heavy machine complex, spoke first at the meeting.

Reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire voters of the Taean constituency, he respectfully proposed to nominate as a candidate for the SPA from Taean constituency No 651 the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and great leader of our party and republic, who embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years, founded the immortal chuche idea, achieved the historic cause of national liberation by organising and leading victoriously the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for over 20 years, built in this land a genuine people's power representing and defending the interests of the entire popular masses including the working class, turned out country into a powerful socialist state, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in defence, and has always been leading our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

His proposal was enthusiastically welcomed and supported by the attendants of the meeting.

They shouted manse (hurrah) at the top of their voices, carrying their unbounded trust in and reverence for the great leader.

Representatives of all circles spoke at the meeting.

The meeting declared with high honour and deep emotion that the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution, legendary hero and sun of nation, was nominated as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly from Taean constitutency No 651 in accordance with the unanimous desire and unqualified will of the entire voters.

A letter to President Kim Il-song was adopted amid the thunderous applause and cheers of the attendants.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

KIM IL-SONG'S WORK ON PARTY BUILDING REVIEWED

SK141033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 14 Oct 86

["WPK Is a Revolutionary Party of Chuche"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song expounded the characteristics of our party and gave a new exposition of the character and mission of our party and the fundamentals and basic principles of the party building in "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Revolutionary Party of Chuche", the second part of his immortal classical work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea".

The Workers' Party of Korea is characterized as a new type of working-class party, a revolutionary party of chuche, because the party is guided by the chuche idea and struggles to accomplish the cause of chuche. The work defines the character of the Workers' Party of Korea as a revolutionary party of the working class and a mass party of the working masses.

The WPK comprises as backbone of vanguard fighters of the working class and excellent elements from among progressive workers, peasants, and working intellectuals. Holding fast to the revolutionary stand of the working class, it carries out all its activities in keeping with the desire and interests of the working class and broad sections of the working masses. The work defines it as the basic mission of the Workers' Party of Korea to fight for the victory of the cause of chuche. The cause of chuche is the cause of the masses which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea. It is the noble struggle to bring about chajusong for the masses by implementing the chuche idea.

The work clearly indicates the basic fundamentals and revolutionary principle of building the party. Providing political leadership for the whole of society by concentrating on work with the people is the basic fundamental of building the working-class party. The work with people is a main method of the working-class party in pursuing its politics.

Since its inception, our party has regarded work with people as fundamental to party work and solved all problems arising in its building and in its

activities through work with people. It has thus been able to advance the revolution and construction with flying colours.

In order to consolidate and develop the party in an organisational and ideological way, we must adhere to the revolutionary principle in party building. The basic principles which our party maintains in its building are, firstly, to establish the monolithic ideological system in the party, secondly, to become one with the masses and thirdly, to preserve continuity in the party building.

In the past period our party has upheld the principles of building the revolutionary party and implemented them thoroughly. So it has been able to blaze a new path of party building, and strengthen and develop itself to be the revolutionary party of chuche.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK MARKED

SK181041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 17 to mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of "On Present Tasks of Scientists and Technicians", an immortal classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

In his historical speech "On Present Tasks of Scientists and Technicians" at the first meeting of scientists and technicians convened by him on October 18, 1946, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a correct definition of the tasks of scientists and technicians in keeping with their position as masters of the country who are in charge of the cause of national construction and indicated the concrete ways for them to give full play to their wisdom and creativity in solving scientific and technological problems arising in the building of a new society, the reporter said.

He continued:

The work of the great leader gave a unique and profound exposition of questions of principle arising in rapidly developing science and technology to lay a solid independent foundation of the national economy and put forward concrete tasks for the scientists and technicians to carry out in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and managing and operating all factories and enterprises in a planned way.

With the publication of the work our science and technology came to advance unswervingly along a new line of the building of a chuche-based science and have today developed to be an advanced science and technology of our style capable of dependably ensuring the building of a socialist independent national economy and [word indistinct] positive contribution to the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy.

Since the publication of the work the great leader has wisely directed the worthwhile struggle to develop the country's science and technology, the reporter said, and stressed:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who upholds with loyalty the far-reaching plan and intention of the great leader took revolutionary steps to lift science and technology to a higher stage in conformity with the new demand of the developing revolution and opened a broad avenue to be followed by science and technology.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS MEETING ON KIM IL-SONG PUBLICATION

SK200542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Sunday in Pyongyang to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of the classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Socialist Medical Science Is Preventive Medicine."

Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said the immortal classical work of President Kim Il-song which brilliantly propounds the idea of preventive medicine holding the most important place in the chuche-oriented idea of public health is a great programme of public health indicating a straight path of realising more fully the Korean people's age-old desire to live long in health.

He noted that the great leader has wisely led the endeavours to embody the chuche-oriented idea of preventive medicine.

He said:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying to shining realization the chuche-oriented idea of medicine of President Kim Il-song said that the main task of medical science in socialist society should be to prevent diseases beforehand and protect and promote the people's health and indicated concrete tasks and ways for its realization.

The construction rate of diseases and mortality rate of the population have sharply dropped below those before the liberation and life expectancy at birth increased 36 years to reach 74 years. Thus, the age-old desire of the people to live long in health has come to reality, he stated.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

DAILY ON KIM CHONG-IL'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION

SK210039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "The Communist Education and Upbringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers", a classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (October 20, 1966).

Noting that the work is a programmatic one which gave a comprehensive exposition of questions of principle arising in bringing up and educating all the children of the pre-school age by the society and in a communistic way in socialist society, the paper says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided the law on bringing up and educating children and saw to it that state attention was paid to the upbringing of the children and universities and training centres were operated more qualitatively in all provinces to do well the training of nursery schools and kindergarten teachers.

Under the wise leadership of the party great success and epochal advance have been made in the upbringing and education of our children in the period from the publication of the work to now.

Today the socialist children upbringing and education system which is bringing up pre-school age children at nurseries and kindergartens in a collective way at expense of the state and society has been firmly established and children are raised and educated by the advanced method of bringing up and educating children in our country.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken thorough-going measures to more excellently bring up the new generation in conformity with the new demand of the developing revolution and shown boundlessly warm care for the children.

The Changgwang kindergarten has been built in Pyongyang and more and 60,000 modernly-appointed nurseries and kindergartens at cities, industrial districts and rural villages in our country and more than 3.5 million children are raised and educated in a collective way there.

The paper stresses the need to consolidate and develop the achievements already made in the upbringing and education of children and further enhance the role of the nursery school and kindergarten teachers in keeping with the demand of the developing reality.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

DAILY ON ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL'S WORK

SK230035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the tenth anniversary of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work profoundly expounding questions of principle arising in carrying forward the party's cause (October 22, 1976).

In the article titled "The Fundamental Demand for Victorious Advance of Revolutionary Cause" the paper says in part:

The work expounds that to resolutely defend the revolutionary acuse pioneered by the leader and carry it to accomplishment to the end is a fundamental problem in the revolution and clarifies in an all-round way demands of principle arising in it.

What is most important here is to be boundlessly loyal to the leader who hewed the road of revolution for the first time and to his cause.

For our party loyalty to the leader has now become the life of the party members, the starting point of all work and activities. Our party thoroughly subordinates all work including party work and activities to firmly grasping and implementing the idea and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In particular, our party ensures in every way the authority of the great leader and eternally glorifies his undying exploits. As there is the leadership of such party, the unity and cohesion of the whole party and the entire people has been realized on the basis of the revolutionary idea of the great leader and all problems arising in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause, such as revolutionary exploits, fighting experience and method and style of work, have been successfully solved in our country.

It is an important demand for brilliantly carrying the revolutionary cause through to accomplishment to resolutely defend and further strengthen the party's unity and cohesion generation after generation.

The work also clarifies that to safeguard and cement the unity and cohesion of the whole party around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an important work to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause and, accordingly, it should be thoroughly realized by firmly grasping it.

Our party's unity and cohesion has been established, consolidated and developed on the basis of the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the firm faith of the entire people in it. Our unity and cohesion, therefore, is a most solid and great one for the solidity of its centre.

Another important matter in carrying forward the revolutionary cause is to staunchly safeguard and apply the revolutionary idea of the leader. One of the ideological and theoretical feats of the work is that it has profoundly expounded this problem.

The Korean revolution is a revolution which has triumphed and advanced, taking the chuche idea as the guideline from its start.

The chuche idea is a great idea which has invincible vitality not only today but also in the distant future of communisty society.

The most important matter in accomplishing the revolutionary cause is that of the party and its leader.

In our party its ranks have today been further strengthened organisationally and ideologically and the party's leadership system has been firmly established so as to carry forward the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his leadership. Hence, our revolutionary cause will stoutly and unswervingly advance as ever along the road of chuche and be successfully carried out in the future.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

BRIEFS

MERITORIOUS MEN'S MEETING--Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, on October 16 met participants in the meeting of unassuming men of meritorious services and posed for a photograph with them. When President Kim Il-song appeared in the half of the function, the participants in the meeting raised the stormy cheers of "manse!" (hurrah). Bunches of flowers carrying unbounded respect and reverence were presented to President Kim Il-song. He was accompanied by Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok and Kang Song-san, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other senior officials of the party and government. President Kim Il-song congratulated unassuming men of meritorious services upon the shining feats of labour they have performed in stepping up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and socialist construction through the vigorous movement to learn from the examples of unassuming heroes upholding the leadership of our party and posed for a photograph with them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 86 SK] /6662

AUTUMN RICE HARVESTING--Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)--The autumn harvesting is progressing apace at the last stage in the countryside of Korea. According to data available, rice harvesting had been wound up as of October 9 on the cooperative farms in the western coastal area including Pyongyang, Kaesong, Nampo, North and South Pyongan and Hwanghae provinces. Efforts are now concentrated on the bringing in of harvested rice and thrashing. Now rice sheaves are brought in from thousands of hectares of paddy fields and over 13,000 tons of rice is thrashed every day in South Hwanghae Province in particular. Cooperative farms in North Pyongan Province and Pyongyang are thrashing a great deal of rise every day, having set themselves the goal to wind up grain thrashing before the end of October. Farmers on the east coast including Kangwon, Yanggang, North and South Hamgyong provinces are vigorously carrying on harvesting on the 80 percent level, while dynamically pushing ahead with thrashing. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/035

KCNA INTRODUCES KIM IL-SONG UNIVERSITY

SK171518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--Kim Il-song University is the highest seat of education in Korea and a powerful base of native cadre training.

The university located at the foot of the Moran Hill, a scenic spot of Pyongyang, covers a building plot of 1.5 million square metres.

It has many faculties and courses of social and natural sciences such as history, economics, geography, mathematics, physics and scores of chairs, institutes and study rooms of different scientific domains and a doctoral institute.

It also has gift exhibition rooms preserving thousands of zoological specimens and educational appliances sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song for the education and training and scientific research and a scientific library with over 2 million volumes and a natural museum.

Modernly furnished scientific research and experimental and practice bases, a publishing house and a printing shop and other factories attached to the university and its practice farms, too, serve for the education and scientific research.

Dormitories with an accommodation of more than 10,000 and their mess halls and public service facilities are also well furnished.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il always shows deep interest in the work of the university and wisely guides it to successfully train true native cadres who will loyally carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche.

On the basis of chuche-based methodology, he laid the beginning of rebuilding various fields of sciences including political economy, philosophy and history, thereby lifting its educational and scientific research on to a new stage.

Today the university is playing a big role in developing science and technology and increasing economic potential of the country by solving scientific problems arising in developing basic science, exploring new scientific domains and making a comprehensive utilization of resources and energy.

Over the last few years, it put forward thousands of kinds of valuable scientific papers, teaching materials and reference books helpful to the development of science and technology.

The number of the teachers and researchers has increased 16.5 times as against that at the time of its founding.

Half of them are holders of academic degrees including professorship and doctorate.

The graduates from the university play the hard-core role as dependable commanding members of the party, the state and different domains of the national economy.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

CHONGNYON AGREES TO FOUND 'INTERNATIONAL JOINT VENTURE COMPANY'

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Sep 86 pp 19-20

[Text]

Premier Kang Song-san, in his report to the 3rd plenary session of the 7th-term Supreme People's Assembly (parliament) held in January, 1984, declared that north Korea intends to "develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with capitalist countries." Kang's report was surprisingly contradictory to the long-standing economic policy of north Korea which was based on "self-reliance."

A "joint venture law" adopted in September, 1984 by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly was regarded as an indication that Pyongyang's external economic policy would be modified so as to invite foreign investment, even from capitalist countries.

Pyongyang's enactment of the joint venture law was apparently influenced by recent changes in Peking's economic policy. China adopted a similar law in 1978 to promote joint ventures with foreign countries. Pyongyang's attempt was apparently to end its chronic economic stagnation which resulted from the long-standing "self-reliance" policy.

One year after the enactment of the law, north Korea was reported to have started three joint projects: a 46-story hotel construction jointly with a French firm (in fact negotiations over this project were under way before the Joint Venture Law was promulgated, and a ground-breaking ceremony was held in March, 1985), and a department store (opened in February, 1985) and a coffee-shop (opened in May, 1985), both with pro-Pyongyang Korean firms in Japan.

Among the three projects, the hotel construction, in which the French firm was to invest 50% of the capital has come to a standstill as the negotiations between the two sides were deadlocked over the issue of the hotel's management after its completion. As a result, the construction is still in its

initial stage even after one year has passed since its ground-breaking. The project is Pyongyang's very first attempt to carry out a joint venture program with a West European country.

Until today not a single West European or capitalist country except the French firm has entered into a joint venture project with north Korea.

After two years of effort to attract capitalist investors, north Korea finally has turned to Chongryon, the Pyongyang-controlled General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (GAKR) to promote joint projects.

According to Radio Pyongyang on August 9 this year, an agreement to found an "International Joint Venture Company" has been signed on August 8 in Pyongyang between the north Korean regime and a delegation sent by the GAKR.

For a long time, the GAKR has been forced by Pyongyang to raise funds to be donated to Pyongyang as a "loyalty gift" on various occasions, especially on the birthdays of President Kim Il-sung (April 15) and his heir-designate son Kim Jong-il (February 16). As a result, various facilities have been established in north Korea, mostly in Pyongyang in recent years with the GAKR donations: a vegetable processing factory, a kitchen equipment factory, a soy sauce factory, a medicine packing paper factory, a bag factory, and aluminum door frame factory, an automobile repair garage, and Kim-Man-Yu hospital.

With the establishment of the International Joint Venture Company it is expected that the members of the GAKR will be further spurred to collect funds for the benefits of Pyongyang.

The future of the Company, however, remains to be seen, because the GAKR businessmen are not expected to invest willingly large amounts of capital in north Korea, the country which hardly guarantees the investment returns.

/9317
CSO: 4100/034

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GROUP--Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received Sunday the congratulatory group of Choson University headed by its president Nam Si-u which came to the socialist homeland on the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University. President Kim Il-song gladly met the members of the congratulatory group and conversed with them in a cordial atmosphere. Comrade Ho Tam was present on the occasion. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0537 GMT 20 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/035

HISTORY OF MOSCOW-PYONGYANG FRICTION NOTED

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Aug, Sep 86

[Article by Kim Nam-shik]

[Aug 86 pp 1-9]

[Text]

I. Foreword

Following Korea's liberation from Japan upon the end of World War II, north Korea had no alternative but to adopt the Russian model in its search for Sovietization through the direct introduction of Soviet ideology and culture. Therefore, north Korea became "unconditionally" subservient to the Soviet suzerain. "Look up to and learn from the USSR" was a most popular slogan in north Korea at that time.

Such a close affinity and bond did not, however, last very long. This amicable relationship began to weaken in the middle of the 1950s. The consolidation of the despotic rule of Kim Il-sung at home and the intensification of the Sino-Soviet dispute abroad constituted two variables causing disrupting changes in the development of relations with the Soviet Union. This led Pyongyang to switch to a different policy line in foreign affairs.

Then came the significant visit of Kim Il-sung to Moscow in May of 1984, his first visit there in 23 years, and the bilateral tiles suddenly improved. As a result, Soviet economic and military aid to north Korea increased substantially. Some students of north Korean affairs describe the new trend in Russo-north Korean relations with various terms as "collaboration," "favoritism" or "leaning" with or toward each other.

However, north Korea and the Soviet Union have marked differences in their ideological orientation and institutional development. One general principle of international politics suggests that foreign policy is an extension of internal policy. Hence, there are several serious though invisible diplomatic frictions between the two communist allies.

The internal (meaning bilateral) discord is bound to limit the degree of mutual cooperation and developing relationships. Especially, Juche (self-reliance)-oriented domestic and foreign policy which is based on the dictates of the monolithic "Chieftain" will militate against the establishment of an unconditional relationship of subservience of north Korea to the Soviet Union. In

cases considered to be in its national interest, Pyongyang is likely to deviate from its pro-Soviet line at any time.

This paper intends to analyze the seriousness of the latent frictions between Pyongyang and Moscow from a historical point of view and the adverse effect they might have on future north Korean-Soviet relations.

II. Ideological Conflict

All communist countries are advancing their revolution and socialist construction with Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology. They are naturally obsessed with ideology, and reject any ideology other than Marxism-Leninism. The communist movement was begun as an international campaign, and it still strongly calls for uniformity of theory with practice.

The communist nations of Eastern Europe formed a horizontal hierarchy headed by Stalin after World War II, adopting Marxism-Leninism as their only official ideology and rejecting even a slight tendency toward revisionism.

A typical case in point is the Titoism of Yugoslavia. When Tito declared his independent position, the Soviet Union and other communist countries branded him as "a reactionary who has degraded himself into becoming a stooge of imperialism," then they severed diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia in order to isolate her.[1]

The death of Stalin in March of 1953 caused unrest within the socialist camp. The de-Stalinization campaign launched by Khrushchev at the 20th Soviet Communist Party congress in February of 1953 undermined the relevance and strength of a Communist world founded on the general principles of Marxism-Leninism.

When Khrushchev expressed, albeit with some reservations, his approval of Titoism, which had been totally rejected by Stalin, ideological fissures began to appear within the communist bloc.[2]

The continuation of the Sino-Soviet rivalry through the 1960s accelerated the progress of ideological multipolarization. In China, Maoist ideas became as influential as Marxism-Leninism, while in north Korea the so-called Juche ideology was theoretically systematized and formally adopted as the official ideology of the (north) Korean Workers' Party.

This meant that Juche ideology substituted Marxism-Leninism as the official ideology of the party. The Workers' Party did not formally adopt Marxism-Leninism as its official ideology until the 2nd Party Congress in March of 1948, although it continued to claim to its being a Marxist-Leninist party.

Only at the time of its third congress in April of 1956 was it formally incorporated into its party constitution. Through the fourth congress of September 1961 and then the fifth congress, Marxism-Leninism was mentioned in tandem with Juche ideology as the party's guiding principles. At the sixth congress of October 1980, north Korea declared the primacy of Juche ideology over Marxism-Leninism as the only guiding principle of the Korean Workers' Party.

Therefore, the official ideology of the Workers' Party is the Juche ideology of Kim Il-sung and not Marxism-Leninism. The concept of Juche was first broached in December of 1955, and applied to the political sphere; next it was applied also to the economy (self-sufficiency) and the military (self-defense). Through the 1970s, the idea was further expanded

and formulated in more concrete terms under the name of Juche Thought or Philosophy.

The theoretical system of Juche ideology consists of three ingredients: the first is its philosophical principle; the second is the principle of social history and the third is the principle of guidance. These elements are joined into the general category of "a genuinely revolutionary world-view for the era of Juche" or "a world-view representative of the new era."[3]

As publicized in north Korea, Juche Thought is basically different from Marxism-Leninism in system and content. Some of their fundamental aspects can be compared as follows:

A. Identification of Juche Thought With Marxism-Leninism

North Koreans will identify Juche ideology as a contemporary revolutionary thought on an equal footing with Marxism-Leninism. "The revolutionary thoughts of the working class are to be created by the eminent leader. Marxism which emerged as the revolutionary ideology of the working class was spearheaded by Marx and Engels who were the distinguished leaders of the working class of that time; Leninsim, the Marxism of the age of imperialism, was advocated by Lenin who was the leader of the working class of the subsequent period; on the other hand, Juche ideology, that is the revolutionary ideology of the contemporary era of Juche and Jaju (independence), could not be founded by anyone but Kim Il-sung."[4]

Likewise, they defined Juche Thoughts to be a revolutionary ideology to succeed Marxism and Leninism, thus ranking Kim Il-sung among such "great philosophers" of the West as were Marx and Lenin. The validity of Juche ideology is yet to be tested by practical experience in revolution and construction.

Juche ideology is yet to be recognized as a universal principle that guides the international workers' movement as has Marxism. Neither the Soviet Union, the home of Leninism, nor Communist China, a country which accomplished its revolution on the basis of Maoist ideology, is ready to accept the ideas of Kim Il-sung as a valid theory.

B. Differences in World-view

(1) Philosophical Law

Philosophical laws are the foundation of a world-view; the former defines the latter. Different world-views are formed depending on which philosophical law they are based. In perceiving the relations between matter and consciousness, between being and thinking, Marx asserted the primacy of matter and being. On the basis of such a law of philosophy he developed a materialistic world-view.

However, the philosophical law of Juche ideology does not trace the origin of the world but postulates the status and role of man in the world as the fundamental question of philosophy. Kim Il-sung argues that man is the master of all things and he decides everything. North Korean ideologists thus makes this line of man-centered reasoning its basic law of philosophy.[5]

Within the philosophical framework of Juche ideology, the limitations economic relations impose upon the social activity of man are recognized. Juche Thought rather tends to find the essential characteristics of man as independence, creativity and commitment, and to view man as a social being with these characteristics. Hence, the insistence on the principle that man is the master of all things and man decides everything.[6]

(2) Law of Social History

Unlike Marxism, north Korea's Juche ideology contends that the masses are the protagonists of history. It tries to interpret historical development and social revolution in terms of the central role of the people.

According to this argument, a unique law of reason governs the process of social and historical dynamics which is distinct from the dynamics of nature. The process is defined as the process of Juche dynamics which fuels the development of social history.[7]

The materialistic interpretation of history in Marxism-Leninism is economic determinism that sees the evolution of human history as a process of change and alternation in productive power and productive relations. In contrast, Juche ideology believes man to be at the center of social and historical development.

The history of man is regarded as a history of man's struggle for self-reliance or independence. Man has continued to struggle to set himself free from social bondage and the limitations imposed upon him by nature, and to protect the independence of man.[8] Secondly, man's history is a history of creation. Man's quest for a free and independent life can be realized by means of the "creative activity of innovating the old and bringing about the new."

Thus, the development of human history is not grasped as a process of natural history which operates in accordance with objective laws only. It is a principle of viewing Juche as a process of creative activity.[9]

In the third place, ideological consciousness performs a decisive role. North Korea insists that since ideological consciousness regulates, adjusts and controls all the activities of man, an independent ideological consciousness will perform the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the masses.[10]

C. Creation of Juche Ideology and Its Anti-Soviet Overtones

The background against which Juche ideology was promoted as the guiding principle of the north Korean polity had much to do with Pyongyang's relations with Moscow. When the north Korean leadership first originated the idea of Juche in late 1955, it reacted against the Soviet culture that had been imposed upon it for the sake of fabricating a revolutionary tradition of guerrilla resistance against the Japanese.

Independence in politics was designed to withstand Soviet pressure in connection with the purge in 1956 of the faction of second-generation Korean expatriates from the Soviet Union. Self-reliance in the economy was prompted by the slashing of Soviet economic aid during the first 5-year plan initiated in 1957.

Self-defense in military affairs was conceived as a measure to cope with the aftermath of Khrushchev's setback in the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, the intensified Sino-Soviet dispute and the suspension of Russian arms aid to north Korea. The notions of Juche, self-reliance, independence and self-defense were cultivated as a result of the deteriorating relations with the Soviet Union. This was indicative of Pyongyang's gradual movement away from the Soviet-dominated communist bloc.

Moscow may have been displeased with this shift in north Korea's policy toward it and took this to be an anti-Soviet development. Mention was made repeatedly of the changing north Korean attitude in Kim Il-sung's

speeches and the pronouncements of the Workers' Party meetings. A few examples are given below:

Example 1.

"Some people brand our party as one that is following the middle of the road, eclecticism and opportunism. They say that we have chosen the road of compromise and are sitting on the fence. Those critics themselves are sitting on the wrong side of the fence. Great-powerism and sectarianism hold the others in doubt without any good reason and set them apart. We are not going to take either side."[11]

Example 2.

"To isolate China would be to divide the socialist bloc. Some people try to set individual states apart from the socialist bloc... . Under these circumstances, monolithic guidance from the center is neither possible nor necessary. Abandoning the principles of equality, independence and mutual respect, some seek to resolve differences of opinion by forceful means. They are bent on lavishing the labels of doctrinarism, sectarianism, nationalism, adventurism and jingoism upon fraternal parties who do not obey their own opinions."[12]

Such examples of sharp polemics abound. They suggests that the ideology of Juche evolved in the midst of growing frictions between north Korea and the Soviet Union.

The communist parties of some Western European countries are turning away from the old tenets of Marxism-Leninism toward increased accommodation with liberal representative democracy. Even the Communist Party of Romania is pursuing an independent course, breaking out of the Soviet orbit. However, they do not deny and reject outright the ideology of Marxism-Leninism per se, nor do they seek to create their own system of belief. They are only trying to apply Marxist doctrine creatively to suit the conditions of their respective countries.

Therefore, they can hardly be said to be departing significantly from the policy lines of Marxism-Leninism. The same is true with Communist China. Though its relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries (excluding Romania), Peking follows Maoist Thought which is a creative development of Marxism-Leninism tailored to suit the realities of China.[13]

The situation is quite different in north Korea. Pyongyang ideologists present Kimilsungism as a new set of thought to succeed and substitute Marxism-Leninism in the new era. They are hoping that many present followers of Marxism-Leninism will convert to Juche ideology in the future.

Today in the eastern part of Pyongyang rises the highest tower in the World--the so-called Juche Tower (170 meters in height) to proclaim that north Korea is "the fatherland of Juche" or "the nation of Juche." North Koreans have set up "Institutes for the Study of Juche Thought" in many countries and have sponsored international conferences and seminars on Kimilsungism in many parts of the world including India, Austria and Portugal.[14]

It is clear that the Soviet Union will take such a propaganda bid on the part of north Korea on behalf of its Juche idea as an ideological challenge to the authority of Marxism-Leninism. The Kremlin seems to ignore Juche ideology and to be critical of it.[15] Several cadre members of the Japanese Communist Party have contributed articles to recent publications that criticize Juche ideology. Such unfavorable reactions should be understood as part of the widespread rejection of north Korean

ideology from the members of the world community.[16]

III. Differences Regarding the Soviet Role in Korea's Liberation from Japan

(1) North Korea's Assessment

The Korean Communist Party that was inaugurated in Seoul in 1945 and the north Korean bureau of the party organized in Pyongyang soon thereafter declared that Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule was the result of the Allies' victory over Japan. They adopted messages of appreciation to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union.

In north Korea, however, the communist hierarchy gradually drifted away from their initial assessment as regards to the joint role played by the allied powers. In 1948, it changed its attitude to claim "the decisive role of the Soviet army" in the war. It said that the Soviet declaration of war against Japan and the advance of Soviet troops into north Korea brought about the liberation of north Korea. Such an argument was kept up thereafter and all events celebrating the August 15 Liberation were noisy with exaltations of the outstanding Soviet contribution to the cause of Korea's freedom.

Then, in the middle of 1960s, the emphasis in north Korea's the assessment of the contributing factors for liberation shifted away from external ones to internal ones, playing down the decisive role the Soviet army played while dramatizing the anti-Japanese campaign of Kim Il-sung.

Some examples of the change can be found in various accounts appearing in the north Korean press:

—"Long live the great allied powers who set the Korean people free from Japanese oppression" (March 23, 1946, 20-Article Program announced by Kim Il-sung on the eve of the establishment of the Korean provisional government).[17]

—"The defeat of the Japanese Empire by the allies and the arrival of the Soviet army in north Korea opened a glorious page in the long history of Korea" (February 21, 1947, Kim Il-sung's speech during the first session of the North Korean People's Congress).[18]

—"We could not destroy the strong imperial power of Japan with our own hands. The strength and heroic struggle of the great Soviet Army that crossed the Tumen River crushed the Japanese imperialists and liberated our people."[19]

—"I offer my hearty thanks to the great Soviet people in the name of the entire Korean people for liberating our country from the colonial rule of the Japanese Empire and for their generous material and moral assistance" (August 15, 1960, report commemorating the Liberation Day anniversary).[20]

—"Twenty years have passed since the heroic and gallant Soviet troops defeated Japanese imperialism by force of arms and liberated our country."[21]

—"Under the eminent leadership of the Chieftain, our anti-Japanese guerrillas continued their heroic struggle against untold difficulties and trials and succeeded in defeating the Japanese Empire at last in collaboration with the Soviet Army to accomplish the shining historical task of liberating the fatherland" (Park Sung-chul's address commemorating the 25th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1970).[22]

—"Thirty years ago Great Chieftain Kim Il-sung annihilated the Japanese robbers and achieved the great task of liberating the fatherland" (report commemorating the 30th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1975).[23]

—"Through the honorable armed struggle against the Japanese organized and supervised by the Great Chieftain, Comrade Kim Il-sung, our country attained liberation..." (report commemorating the 35th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1980).[24]

—"The liberation of our fatherland is owed to the great victory of the Korean revolutionary forces who waged a prolonged anti-Japanese armed struggle and won over the Japanese aggressors in cooperation with the Soviet Army" (report commemorating the 40th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1985).[25]

At the same time, the north Korean authorities condemned the United States for launching a new form of colonial policy by penetrating into Western Europe economically following the end of World War II, branding it as "deformed imperialism."[26]

(2) Soviet Union's Assessment

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Korea's Liberation on August 15, 1970, Park Sung-chul said during the celebration in Pyongyang that the continued anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare under the leadership of Kim Il-sung defeated Japan and brought about Korea's liberation with the timely participation of the Soviet Army in the Pacific war.

On the other hand, one of the Soviet vice premiers who represented Moscow during this celebration declared in his speech which followed Park's that the strong blow dealt by the Soviet Army, aided by the heroic struggle of Korean partisan fighters, put an end to the rule of the Japanese militarists. These two speeches showed rather contradictory positions.[27]

The same could be noted in a congratulatory telegram sent by the Soviet Cabinet, the Supreme Soviet Standing Committee and the Communist Party of the USSR to Kim Il-sung and Kang Sung-san on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation in 1984. It noted that the annihilation of the crack units of the Japanese military force by the Soviet Army led to the historical achievement of the liberation of Korea from Japan on August 15, 1945. It was a reiteration of the old position of Moscow regarding Korean liberation.[28]

A statement to the same effect was made by the Soviet delegation to the 40th anniversary celebration of Korean liberation last year. It emphasized the following:

"The outstanding sons and daughters of the Korean people had for decades opposed the rule of the imperialists oppressors and devoted themselves to the attainment of national independence. However, the liberation of Korea from colonial suppression did not come until after the heroic Soviet Army had crushed the main force of militarist Japan in fulfillment of its international obligation as an ally and partner."[29]

A Soviet military commander and a long-time resident in north Korea wrote a memoir of the last phase of the Pacific War in an apparent effort to shed historical light on the developments leading up to the defeat of Japan and Korea's liberation. His writings were meant to counter north Korea'a argument for underrating the role of the Soviet Union, while inflating the part played by Korean communist guerrillas.

The author decried "Western propaganda" which sought to distort the facts of history by claiming that the Soviet Union made only an insignificant contribution to the allied victory over Japan.[30] He tried to support his assertion by saying that the some 600,000 Japanese prisoners of war who were taken by the Soviet Army after defeating the Japanese Kanto Army were irrefutable proof of the decisive Soviet involvement to change the tide of the Pacific War in favor of the allies.

To impress the north Koreans of the great role o the Soviet Union in bringing about Korea's liberation, Moscow last year took part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Liberation Day. The Russians also wanted to impress the world about the high stakes they have in north Korean affairs.

The Chinese delegation last October 25 at the celebrations marking China's participation in the Korean War on its 35th anniversary was smaller in scale and less conspicuous than the Soviet delegation to the preceding Liberation Day events. However, the two were about equal in their emphasis. This may suggest that Pyongyang was interested in demonstrating its independence, or more exactly, its equidistant position between its two major allies, the Soviet Union and Communist China.[31]

[Sep 86 pp 1-10]

[Text]

IV. Conflicts Involving Institutional Development

In the middle of the 1950s, socialist countries came to display independence and diversity in their respective approaches to the formation of political power and socialist construction. North Korea also seemed to have been heavily influenced by that tendency.

The power-holders in Pyongyang sought to pursue the line of interpreting and applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism after their fancy, instead of borrowing from the model of institutional development created by the Soviet Union.

Such individualistic characteristics became more evident as time passed with regard to the north Korean political system, the method of building a socialist economy and foreign policies. These developments have turned into a negative element that affects the evolution of bilateral relations with the Soviet Union today.

A. Political Power

Based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, political power under a communist system is concentrated at the center. All organizations endowed with power are organized along the lines of democratic centralism. Thus, the small core group at the center monopolizes power. This system is likely to be transformed into a system of autocracy.

The Stalinist system in the Soviet Union was built in toto around the person of the strongman Stalin. Albania, Communist China and North Korea were originally patterned after the Soviet model. However, most communist nations at present, including the Soviet Union, are rejecting dictatorship in favor of collectively leadership of varying degrees.

North Korea is the sole exception to this rule because it has forged a dictatorship based on a fervent personality cult far more rigid than the Stalinist power structure. To be more specific, the power structure of north Korea is a monolithic leadership system built around the "almighty chieftain" under whom the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the government are divided merely as a matter of constitutional formality.

Under two constitutions based on people's democracy (September 1948) and socialism (December 1972), the north Koreans set up their central and local governmental structures. The two versions of basic law differ in background and purpose. The most striking feature was a shift from presidential government based on the council system to government headed by the state president.

Under the old constitutional the standing committee of the Supreme People's Committee acted as the president based on a council system representing the state.[32] A similar arrangement is adopted by the Soviet Union and all East European countries. The Soviet equivalent of the north Korean presidency is the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In contrast, the socialist constitution of 1972 adopted the system of state presidency in place of the council-system-based presidency, converging all powers upon the president. The appointment of Kim Il-sung as president, who holds sway over the Workers' Party, consolidated the absolute one-man dominance of the entire north Korean Political structure.

In the early years of the regime, north Korea's power elite consisted of several factions. From the beginning, therefore, factional strife to seize power appeared inevitable. The monolithic hierarchy of north Korea dominated by Kim Il-sung was formed as a result of such factional rivalry.

The "in-country" group was the first target of the purge. At that time the pro-Moscow faction and the pro-Peking faction were driven out of the power hierarchy. In 1958, a pro-Soviet group led by Kim Il-sung gained full control of the Workers' Party and the governing agencies. At about that time, the drive to establish the personality cult of Kim Il-sung went into full swing.

With the advent of the 1960s, the inner group around Kim Il-sung became even more tightly structured while the

so-called doctrine of Kimilsungism began to assert its ideological absolutism.

"The chieftain shall found the party and the state for the workers and create the revolutionary tradition and the guiding ideology of the party. As the party is the highest form of class organization for the workers, so the chieftain is the supreme leader of the party — the center of the unity and solidarity of the entire people guiding the totality of the system of proletarian dictatorship. There can be no party without the chieftain and there can be no winning the victory in a revolutionary struggle without the leadership of the chieftain."[33]

This idea assumes that only the chieftain is able to initiate and organize a party, an ideology and a military force. This unconditional and unreserved mandate and belief in the potency of the chieftain underscores the thinking of the north Korean populace who are obliged to refer to the Workers' Party as "the party of Comrade Kim Il-sung" and the People's Army as "the armed forces of Comrade Kim Il-sung."

North Korea's power structure is characterized by a system of monolithic guidance initiated by the chieftain. Thus, the principle of collective leadership much touted in other communist nations is applied to subordinate party committees only. This is construed to mean "a method of effectively achieving the monolithic leadership of the great leader on revolution and construction." This is far from the general conception of collective leadership entertained in most other communist nations.[34]

The political term "collective leadership" is used as a guideline of action for party committees at various levels in order to bolster the cause of the monolithic guidance of the chieftain. The succession process now under way for Kim Jong-il is also inspired by the doctrine of the chieftain, and is designed to build up the junior Kim as the unchallenged and sole leader of the north Korean power pyramid.

On the other hand, the political power of the Soviet Union is essentially different from the chieftain-centered power structure of north Korea. The death of Stalin in March of 1953 brought about a significant change in the political evolution of the Soviet Union.

In February of 1956, Khrushchev told the 20th Soviet Congress that the idolization and exaltation of one individual is inconsistent with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and that the Kremlin leadership under him would opt for a system of collective leadership.

The shock of de-Stalinization had great impact upon the communist parties of other countries. Only the north Korean Workers' Party and a few other such parties in other countries defined the wave of de-Stalinization. In north Korea the change in the Soviet Union was used as a pretense for purging the pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese Yenan factions.

Once having introduced a system of collective leadership, the Soviet Union undertook to get rid of the remnants of the personality cult built up during the Stalin era in order to forestall the recurrence of another dictatorial system by adopting institutional and

legal devices.

The collective leadership has continued down through the time of Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko and at present Gorbachev. In terms of the location of political power, the monolithic leadership system under the chieftain in north Korea is fundamentally different from collective leadership as practiced in the Soviet Union. The differences are likely to breed various frictions in the tripartite relationship between Moscow and Pyongyang.

This is evident in the congratulatory cables that are exchanged between the leaders of the two governments. All telegrams sent from Soviet leaders to north Korea make it a rule to avoid rhetorical expressions glorifying the role and personality of Kim Il-sung, while at the same time emphasizing the importance of the leadership of the communist party and the struggle of the people. This is quite different from the position taken by Communist China.

For example, a cable from Peking to the party congress in north Korea would adulate Kim Il-sung like the following: "The Korean Workers' Party founded by Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is the organizer to lead the Korean people to a victory in the revolution."

On the other hand, telegrams from Moscow would stress the role of the party rather than the contributions of Kim Il-sung himself, saying: "The congress marks the success of a great creative work by the workers under the leadership of the central committee of the Korean Workers' Party."[35]

This difference came to light on the occasion of the 40th Liberation anniversary celebration last year when the People's Daily of China observed editorially that the Korean people have performed well under the correct leadership of President Kim Il-sung and of the Korean Workers' Party.[36] In contrast, the telegram from the Soviet Union accented the role of the working masses instead of that of Kim Il-sung, saying: "The workers of Korea worked hard under the refined leadership of the Korean Workers' Party...."[37]

One of the reasons for the Kremlin leaderships' opposition to the one-man rule of Kim Il-sung was the expulsion and purge of the pro-Moscow faction in Pyongyang following the 3rd party congress of April of 1956. The pro-Soviet elements rejected the personality cult of Kim Il-sung in line with the spirit of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Advocacy of collective leadership after the fashion of Khrushchev was a "crime" which could not be tolerated by north Korea.

Kim Il-sung later confessed his elimination of those members of the pro-Soviet group who supported the Khrushchevian line of peaceful coexistence and collective leadership by way of boasting of his absolute power in north Korea. Such anti-party and counter-revolutionary elements as Choe Chang-ik and Park Chang-ok, who had infiltrated into the ranks of the Korean Workers' Party, perpetrated an anti-party and anti-state scheme at a critical time.

"Having no political program or line of their own, this clique of anti-party and counter-revolutionary factionalists bound together by their ugly

careerist desires tried to attack the party and the government, taking advantage of the wave of revisionism which rose in some parts of the world. However, the central committee of the Korean Workers' Party resolved in its plenary meeting in August to expose and crush their plot by dealing a fatal blow to their initial attempt."[38]

Until that time, the Soviet Union was able to bring its influence to bear upon north Korea through the medium of a pro-Soviet group and has wanted to continue in that position of influence. However, Moscow's proteges were branded as factionalists and counter-revolutionary elements and were purged as such. It deprived the Soviet Union of its major base of power inside north Korea, increasing its discontentment at Kim Il-sung's defiant maneuver against the Kremlin leadership.

Well aware of the fact that the inheritance of power by Kim Jong-il is the only way of extending the monolithic leadership hierarchy of Kim Il-sung, the Soviet Union is reluctant to approve of such an irregular formula of power succession. And yet, it can hardly reject it altogether as unacceptable. North Korea must pay a certain price for bringing its northern master to agree to Kim Jong-il's succession.

B. Economic Policy

Since the method adopted by north Korea in its economic construction and implementation of economic policies was imitated from that of the Soviet Union, the economies of the two countries may be classified as belonging to the same model.

However, north Korea differs greatly from the Soviet Union with respect to policies for the execution of socialist construction. In north Korea the means of production have been socialized and a system of socialist economy has come into being as late as August of 1958.

In the 1960s, a formula for the reform and readjustment of economic management was prepared. Under this formula a "monolithic guidance system" and "an arrangement for the shared control of cooperative farms" were introduced in agriculture while in the industrial sector a management system centered around the party committee (known as the Dean project system), uniformity of planning and a system of specifying the planning were established as the economic management system.

Such a management system is implemented to achieve economic construction in accordance with the following formulas:

First, productivity should be promoted by political and more incentives. This method is noticeable if a heavier priority is placed on revolutionary ideology rather than on offering material incentives.

The ongoing Three Main Revolutions in the spheres of thought, technical skill and culture are to be strengthened. The emphasis on ideology is the basis of socialist construction."[39]

In the second place, it called for centralized, uniform and detailed planning. Uniform and specific planning means the formulation of a vertical and monolithic system of planning

organization from the central government and party leadership down to local industrial plants.

Under this scheme, all objects are represented in planning while the central authority is responsible for planning the specific targets and reaching their attainment. It permits no initiative or spontaneity of individual enterprises, thereby leading to complete centralization.

In recent years the self-supporting accounting system has been introduced into all sectors. But it differs in nature from a system of profitable management in that the accounting system is enforced within the framework of centralized planning. This is hardly conducive to the decentralization or liberalization of economic management.[40]

In September of 1984, economic committees were set up in all provinces to take over large proportions of the functions of central agencies. However, this did not involve any weakening in centralization but was intended to adapt to the expanding needs and complicated realities resulting from the growing scale of the economy.[41]

The third is adherence to the principles of self-help and self-rehabilitation. North Korea pursues the goal of "building a self-reliant national economy" on the basis of the policies of self-help, multifaceted and comprehensive development, priority on heavy industry, reorientation of economy along Juche lines, modernization and the promotion of science.

Through his statement made during his report to the 6th party congress to the effect that economic and cultural exchanges with capitalist countries should be increased, Kim Il-sung suggested an economic open-door policy. In his treaties on Juche ideology, Kim Jong-il argued that building a self-reliant national economy in accordance with the principle of self-help does not mean the building of a closed economy.

Kim Jong-il went on to state that a self-reliant economy rejects subjection to the economic domination of other nations and it does not rule out international economic cooperation. These observations may well be construed to signal a turn away from the old and previously closed attitude with regard to the economy.

In January of 1984, the 7th term, 3rd session of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted such an open-door policy as the official line of north Korea. In September a law allowing joint ventures with Western capitalist countries was enacted. This law has gone into effect though so far with meager results.[42]

The move was a definite turnaround from Pyongyang's formerly rigid policy. However, there seems to be no change in the basic proposition of self-help to which north Korea has adhered to thus far as long as the objective of its economy is set at reorientation toward Juche Thought.

The establishment of special economic districts as is the case in Communist China is inconceivable in north Korea. Regarding the Soviet Union there have been a series of changes and reorganizations in economic policy and its management system up to now.

Nevertheless, there have been no change in the fundamental principle of socialist production in that it remained faithful to the concept of the socialization of the means of production, centralized planning and the exclusion of market economy. Stress was laid on the restructuring of the managerial institutions to regulate the balance between different economic sectors, the adoption of a self-supporting accounting system for the sake of increasing productivity and the utilization of such economic criteria as prices and wages.

"The improvement in the managerial system was a major accomplishment of socialism in realizing the principle of democratic centralization that seeks to strengthen and promote the centralized and planned guidance of the superior economy."[5]

In north Korea during the middle of 1950, the pro-Soviet faction was purged and the Pyongyang hierarchy turned to pursue a self-reliant economy. The Soviet Union condemned it as an expression of nationalism. North Korea reacted negatively to this criticism by denouncing it as intervention in the internal affairs of a fraternal country.

"Some people meddle in the internal affairs of the fraternal parties and fraternal states in an attempt to impose their one-sided will upon the latter on the pretext of assistance. It is their international obligation to help and cooperate with others in the struggle for joint great work. Consequently, it is not bestowing a kind of benefit upon the other, nor is it a commercial act of paying the price. Merely boasting of foreign aid and using it as a means of political intervention and economic pressure have nothing to do with proletarian internationalism."

"They brand the building of a self-reliant national economy as an expression of nationalism and of a closed economy, criticizing it as a politically dangerous and economically harmful course. They claim that the well-rounded development of an integrated economy can be built in a large nation on the grounds of the tradition of production or profitability.

"They argue that other countries should develop a limited number of economic sectors and retain a deformed economy for a long time. It may be asked how the principle of reciprocal assistance between socialist countries based on the guarantee of complete equality and independence could be dangerous and harmful in the economic field whereas it is good in the political sphere."

"The Soviet Union sold its steel plates and other equipment at a price far higher than the average international market price when it gave aid to the construction and rehabilitation of part of the Pyongyang Textile Plant and the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, which Pravda is wont to cite as a model of foreign aid. In return, for the material, the Soviets took from us several dozen tons of gold and large quantities of precious nonferrous metals and other raw materials at a price far lower than the average international market price."[6]

These economic frictions between Moscow and Pyongyang resulted in a severance of economic assistance to north Korea. This dealt a hard blow to the latter. As a result, north Korea was forced to postpone the completion of the 7-year economic plan in the 1960s

for three years.

As for the Soviet Union, it wants north Korea to join Comeron as have the East European countries, thus making Pyongyang dependent upon the socialist community market in the Soviet orbit.

Accordingly, Moscow is opposed to the north Korean line of developing a self-reliant nationalist economy. Its criticism is often aired in its mass media. There the accounts make direct or roundabout attacks on north Korea's commitment to a self-reliant economy. The following is excerpted from a transcript of a Radio Moscow broadcast.[46]

"Among the major industrial plants of north Korea constructed with the aid of Soviet technical know-how and materials are the Bukchang Thermal Power Plant, the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Pyongyang Textile Factory and some 60 others. At present 10 such plants are under construction. These industrial plants and enterprises account for 65 percent of electricity, 38 percent of rolled steel materials, 50 percent of petrochemical products, 42 percent of iron and steel products and 14 percent of building materials."

These figures belief the truth of north Korea's professed commitment to the principle of self-help, the construction of a self-reliant economy and the reorientation toward Juche ideology. By presenting such a picture, the Soviet Union apparently aimed to emphasize the fact that the north Korean economy could not be rebuilt without the assistance of the Soviet Union.

North Korea must have been displeased at the repeated assertions of the Soviet Union about its economic role in aiding north Korea. These assertions were received as an open challenge to Pyongyang's line of a Juche-oriented economy. Lately, north Korea has put a joint venture law into effect in search of economic cooperation with the West. Trade relations with Japan, West Germany and Communist China are expanding. Such a development means that north Korea is making an effort to reduce its dependence upon the Soviet Union in its economic undertakings.

As was mentioned above, north Korea had gone through a historical experience that the economic and technical aid from the Soviet Union would inevitably lead to Moscow's political intervention in the internal affairs of north Korea. At the same time, Moscow is not interested in gratuitous economic and technical assistance not accompanied by political influence over Pyongyang. As things currently stand, the tensions in the bilateral economic relations between the two communist allies are not likely to lessen to a significant degree.

C. Foreign Policy

The communist movement is by nature an international one calling for the unity and solidarity of the workers under the banner of proletarian internationalism. Therefore, the meetings of world communist parties were held even after the dissolution of the Third International. They met to discuss the tactics and strategies of world revolution and prescribe action programs for the communist parties of individual states.

The communism of today, unlike

that of yesterday, is very diversified. Not every communist in every country agrees on the same evaluation of the current international situation and strategies.

As the home and staging ground of the international communist movement, the Soviet Union requires communist parties of all nations to rally behind it and support Moscow's foreign policy. Such a demand is imposed unconditionally upon its satellites like Vietnam and most East European countries whose communist regimes had been established under Soviet auspices.

North Korea fell far short of satisfying this diplomatic requirement from the Soviet Union which has been displeased with the former's limited compliance with its policy. Such differences of opinion came to light over the issue of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and the proposed three-way talks on the Korean question.

Of the many causes of Russo-north Korean friction the primary one was Pyongyang's profession of the so-called "independent" diplomacy with which the Kremlin was not associated for a long time. The pattern of transition to an independent diplomacy and its contents may be explained as follows:

The foreign relations of north Korea up until the early 1950s were confined to those with members of the communist bloc. The adoption of the policy of peaceful coexistence at the Bandung Conference of April of 1955 and at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party prompted north Korea to turn to multilateral diplomacy.

Kim Il-sung commented on this in his report to the 3rd Congress of the Workers' Party in April of 1956. "Fraternal amity and solidarity with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all other people's democracies must be maintained to the utmost. Political, economic and cultural cooperation with them should be strengthened.

"At the same time, we uphold the Leninist principle regarding peaceful coexistence with states having a social system different from that of ours: we should strive to promote political and other businesslike ties with all peace-loving countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect for independence and equality.[47]

This line of multilateral diplimacy received further reinforcement at the 4th party congress of September of 1961. At that time, the party leadership reiterrated and explatiated on the basic course of foreign relations by calling for greater solidarity with socialist nations, approaches to netural and newly independent countries and the establishment of friendly ties with nationalistic and independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As the Sino-Soviet dispute intensified in the 1960s and came to be subject to cross-pressures from the two northern masters, north Korea had to walk a risky tightrope, zigzagging between the Soviet Union and Communist China. After attempting a tortuous "double-deal," Pyongyang came to declare an "independent course" in foreign relations.

In the 1970s, north Korea began to step up its diplomatic activities vis-a-vis

Third World nations while at the same time steering an independent and neutral course between Moscow and Peking. At the same time, north Korea started paying attention to improving relations with some Western countries.

During the 6th party congress of October of 1980, north Korea set for its foreign policy three goals: independence, friendship and peace. With regard to its independent diplomacy, the party resolution stated:

"All foreign policies should be determined independently in a way that would suit the prevailing conditions of the country and the interests of the people. Diplomatic activities should be undertaken according to our own judgment and opinions."

Regarding friendly diplomacy, the party resolution further stated that though primary emphasis is placed on good relations with socialist states, nonaligned countries and members of the Third World, good relations could and should be developed with capitalist nations who are friendly to north Korea. "We are ready to improve relations with the United States if it pulls its troops out of south Korea and does not obstruct the unification of Korea. Efforts should be made to promote good ties with geographically close Asian nations."

Concerning its diplomacy for peace, Pyongyang demanded: 1. the dismantling of military blocs; 2. the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops; 3. the establishment of nuclear-free zones and peace areas in various parts of the world; 4. the peaceful settlement of disputes between emerging nations.[48]

Part of these objectives that were conceived in order to advance the cause of north Korea's independent diplomacy runs counter to the proletarian internationalism which is pursued by all communist countries inside the Soviet orbit.

/9317
CSO: 4100/032

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION WELCOMED IN PYONGYANG

SK121029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--A meeting of men of culture and art in Pyongyang was held Saturday at the Ponghwa Art Theatre to welcome the Chinese Government cultural delegation headed by Minister of Culture Wang Meng.

Addressing the meeting, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol said the Chinese men of culture and art have won a brilliant victory in the development of the country's literature and art by fully displaying their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative zeal with boundless devotion and ardent love for the party, the motherland and the people.

The Korean people and men of culture and art, he said, rejoice over the great changes effected in China, a fraternal neighbour, and wish the fraternal Chinese people and men of culture and art greater success in their endeavours to carry out the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

In his speech Wang Meng noted that the Korean men of culture and art have registered great achievements in the development of the socialist culture and art under the guidance of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, following the revolutionary line of literature and art of President Kim Il-song. We sincerely rejoice over your successes, he said, and continued:

We invariably hold that the United States must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea, the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves, free from outside interference, and we support your righteous stand and reasonable proposals.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

At the end of the meeting a performance was given by artists in Pyongyang.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

CHINESE, SOVIET, OTHER DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

SK210951 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0653 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--A delegation of the magazine KUKJE SAENGHWAL (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) left here for China on October 20.

A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Yan, deputy secretary of the headquarters party committee and secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC; a Soviet transport delegation headed by Gennadiy Korenko, vice-minister of transport, to attend a meeting of the transport sub-committee of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of Korea and the Soviet Union; a delegation of the Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Szacsi Jozsef; a delegation of British Labour members of Parliament headed by Thomas Clarke, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament of the British Labour Party; and a delegation of the Vaasa branch of the Finland-Korea association headed by its vice-chairman Lasse Ipunen arrived in Pyongyang Monday.

A Heilongjiang, China, provincial friendship delegation headed by Hou Jie, governor of the Heilongjiang provincial People's Government, arrived in Chongjin on the same day to pay a visit to North Hamgyong Province.

The Socialist Ethiopian Government economic delegation and K.C. Lalvunga, Indian ambasador to Korea left for home yesterday.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S HONECKER

Honecker Sees Gymnastic Display

SK201605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--The mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" was performed today at the Kim Il-song stadium by 50,000 school children in Pyongyang in welcome of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Erich Honecker, appeared on the platform amid the loud playing of the welcome music.

The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker was also on the platform.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government.

The performers of the gymnastic display first presented a scene of welcome for the friendship envoy of the GDR people.

Inscribed on the background stand were the letters "Warm welcome to respected Comrade Erich Honecker" and "Highest glory to respected Comrade Kim Il-song". Then the background stand showed a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker and a picture of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker waving high their grasped hands, and the flags of Korea and the GDR and pictures including a rainbow symbolizing the friendship between the two countries successively appeared on the background stand.

Gymnastic performers in national costumes of the two countries showed a graceful gymnastic rhythm to the tune of "Song of Good Wishes to the Leader" and "Song of Welcome to Comrade Honecker".

Then the mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" began.

The performers gave a fine epical representation of the proud appearance of the country, the land of chuche, liberated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the chapter "We Hail the Achievements of the GDR People" they well showed with gymnastic movements, flag formations, and letters and pictures on the background stand the successes registered by the GDR people in their struggle to build socialism and communism, create a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe and prevent the outbreak of another war on the German soil under the leadership of respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

The mass gymnastic display brilliantly decorated the last scene with the flower garden of militant friendship and unity between the two peoples.

Kim Il-song Calls on Honecker

SK201125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today called on Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, at the guest house.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government.

Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the guest house by Comrade Erich Honecker and his official suite and others.

He had a warm and friendly conversation with Comrade Erich Honecker.

Honecker Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK200531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was presented with a gift today by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker and others were present on the occasion.

On hand were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and the government.

Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the gift by Comrade Erich Honecker.

He saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

Kim Il-song Presents Gift to Honecker

SK210645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0632 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented a gift Monday to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and the government.

The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker and others were present.

Comrade Erich Honecker saw the gift and expressed deep thanks for it.

Departure Message of Thanks

LD211342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0221 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (ADN)--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker sent the following telegram to General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the DPRK Kim Il-song, on Tuesday: On my departure from the DPRK I thank you once again for the great attentiveness and the exceedingly cordial hospitality which I and my entourage received during our stay in your country. I am firmly convinced that the talks with you and the agreements reached therein will give new, important impulses to the fruitful cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples in the interest of preserving peace and the further strengthening of socialism.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

DPRK-GDR FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

Fischer Meets Counterpart in Pyongyang

LD202154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting in Pyongyang this morning with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. The two ministers expressed their deep satisfaction at the successful course of Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to the DPRK. The warm reception accorded to the GDR guests and the intensive, fruitful talks which brought full agreement on all issues discusssed, were eloquent expression of the efforts of both states to shape fraternal relations even more closely on the basis of the 1984 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

During their exchange of views on international questions the ministers stressed that in view of the tense international situation and the continuing threat to mankind from the danger of nuclear wear it is necessary to mobilize all forces of reason and realism in Europe and in Asia and to bring them together in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind. The ministers fully and totally supported the Soviet Union's proposals, made from a sense of responsibility and realism, to end the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to space.

Kim Yong-nam-Fischer Talks

SK210649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0644 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Talks were held Monday between DPRK Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul, Korean Ambassador to the GDR Pak Yong-chan and officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were the GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

Kim Il-song Sends Message

SK220530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence Tuesday to Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the death of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The message says:

Sharing sorrow with you at this moment of great misfortunes of the party [words indistinct], I, on behalf of our party, government, people and on my own behalf, express deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was an outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and a prominent political figure of Africa who devoted (?his) life to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the independence of the country and complete liberation of Africa from his early years.

The Mozambican people, thanks to the energetic activities and correct leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, [words indistinct] the national independence and freedom, putting an end to the colonial rule, through an arduous armed struggle and made a great advance in the struggle to build an independent new Mozambique.

Comrade Samore Moises Machel, as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, contributed a lot to the work to ultimately liquidate racism and the apartheid system in southern Africa, expand and develop the Non-aligned Movement and achieve world peace.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was a reliable comrade-in-arms who, as a closest friend of the Korean people, made tireless efforts to strengthen and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries and actively supported and encouraged the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel is a great loss not only to the party, state and people of Mozambique but also the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

Though Comrade Samora Moises Machel passed away, the precious exploits he performed for the prosperity of Mozambique and the common cause of the African people will remain long.

Editorial Marks Death

SK220537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--Papers here Wednesday editorially say that the Korean people express deep condolences to the Mozambican people on the death in an unexpected accident of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial notes that the death of Comrade Machel, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and a close friend of our people, is a big loss not only to the Mozambican people but also to the African people and the progressive people of the world. It says:

The politico-economic changes and social progress in Mozambique since her independence are the fruition of the correct leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

He was a preeminent anti-imperialist fighter who held high the banner of independence against imperialism and non-alignment consistently pursuing the non-aligned policy, he had fought for the unity and complete liberation of Africa against imperialism and colonialism, and actively supported the people's struggle for independence, sovereignty, social progress and peace. Under his leadership the People's Republic of Mozambique, together with her neighbouring countries in southern Africa, has persistently struggle for the realisation of the common goal against the South African racist clique.

He visited Korea on several occasions, cherishing trust in and respect for Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and performed shining exploits in the history of the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique.

True to his obligations as a revolutionary comrade-in-arms, Comrade Machel had firmly stood on the side of our people at all times, not recognizing the South Korean puppets but refusing to have any contact with them, and firmly

supported the reasonable proposals of our party and the Government of the DPRK to achieve peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification, smashing the "two Koreas' Plot of the imperialists and their stooges, and the just struggle of our people for their realisation.

We are firmly convinced that the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, government and people will turn their sorrow today into strength and advance more courageously to attain the goal, the ideal desired by Comrade Machel.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as previously, stand foursquare behind the fraternal Mozambican people and positively support their righteous struggle under the banner of independence against imperialism.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

PYONGYANG SEEKS MILITARY TIES WITH UGANDA

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Sep 86 pp 16-18

[Text]

It was only a year ago that all north Korean military advisors and instructors were expelled from Uganda by the then military regime led by Gen. Tito Okello who in July 1985 siezed power by overthrowing President Obote. North Korean instructors at that time were reported to have been not only operating Uganda's Infantry School and Intelligence School but also to have been deeply involved in combat operations.

In the last part of 1984, the number of north Korean military personnel stationed in Uganda at the invitation of Obote was reported to have reached a peak of 1,000. These north Koreans had played a key role in building up Obote's anti-guerrilla troops, and the north Korean-trained Ugandan soldiers were said to have conducted ruthless mopping-up operations against the rebel forces called the National Resistance Army. These troops became notorious among the Ugandan population because it was said that those killed by the troops included between 100,000 to 200,000 innocent civilians.

If Okello had remained in power, the north Koreans would have been given little chance of returning to Uganda. But the situation in Uganda has changed since January this year when Mussebeni staged a new coup and seized power.

Since then north Korea has been persistent in its efforts to make contacts with the new regime in order to restore its military influence in Uganda. Pyongyang has a good reason for its endeavor to approach the Ugandan military authorities. During the Obote rule in the early 1980s, north Korea provided Uganda with $40 million to $50 million worth of arms including AK-rifles, T-62 tanks and ammunition. With this north Korean equipment, Ugandan soldiers received training from north Korean instructors (See table, below).

One recent indication is that north Korea has succeeded in reestablishing military ties with the current Ugandan regime. This indication was evidenced in April this year when north Korea supplied Uganda with about 40 tons of ammunition. Three months after the dispatch of this ammunition, Pyongyang was reported to be negotiating with Kampala over the possibility of Uganda's making compensation for the casualties north Korea suffered during Obote-sponsored military operations in Uganda.

How the negotiations were conducted was not reported in detail. However, the Pyongyang-requested compensation does not appear to have been the final aim of either Pyongyang or Kampala. It appears that Pyongyang's intention is to re-export its military equipment and personnel to Uganda at all costs in order to reestablish its military foothold in eastern Africa. Kampala appears to have been in urgent need to import military supplies from north Korea, a country with which it can arrange deals under favorable conditions.

North Korea's Military Involvement in Uganda
(1980-1985)

Period	North Korean Aid to Uganda
Jan. – Dec., 1980	4,000 AK-rifles supplied to Uganda
Mar. – Oct., 1981	110 Ugandan army officers invited to north Korea for military training
Mar. – Oct., 1981	$5 million worth of equipment including rifles and machine-guns supplied to Uganda
Jan. – Dec., 1982	$40 million worth of arms including 40 T-62 tanks and 40,000 AK-rifles supplied to Uganda
July, 1983	35 Uganda army officers invited to north Korea for military training
	250 more north Korean military instructors dispatched to Uganda
1984	$1 million worth of ammunition supplied to Uganda
1985	$1.3 million worth of artillery equipment supplied to Uganda

A recent development shows that the relations between the two countries are improving. On September 5 an Ugandan military delegation headed by Minister of State for Military Affairs Daka Ronald arrived in Pyongyang. It met with the north Korean minister of people's armed forces the next day, the north Korean Central Broadcasting Station reported on September 6.

The details of the talks between the two military heads have not been reported. So far no evidence can be seen as to whether Pyongyang is planning to dispatch military personnel to Uganda again. However, if the supply of north Korean-made weapons to Uganda increases, the dispatch of north Korean instructors is sure to follow.

/9317
CSO: 4100/033

PAPERS GREET EQUATORIAL GUINEA ANNIVERSARY

SK121034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 18th anniversary of the independence of Equatorial Guinea.

Pointing to the achievements made by the Equatorial Guinean people on the road of building a new life since the independence, the NODONG SINMUN article says:

The government of Equatorial Guinea pursues the non-aligned policy and strives to develop and strengthen the Non-aligned Movement, realise South-South cooperation and achieve the complete liberation of Africa.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Equatorial Guinea in January 1969, the friendly relations between the two countries have developed favorably. The meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Obiang Uguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, in Pyongyang in August 1984 marked an epochal occasion in bringing the Korea-Equatorial Guinea friendship to a new higher stage.

The Korean people will strive as ever to develop the friendly relations with the Equatorial Guinean people.

The Korean people warmly greet them on their national holiday and sincerely wish them greater success in their endeavours to build a new society.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

MALIAN DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

Reception for Group

SK140525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday evening in honour of the delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union on a visit to our country.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and head of the MPDU delegation Sekou Minandiou Traore, member of the Central Executive Department of the MPDU and its secretary, made speeches at the reception.

In his speech Hwang Chang-yop said: The maaningful meeting between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Moussa Traore in Pyongyang in June last opened a new prospect for bringing the excellent friendly relations existing between our two parties and two peoples to a higher stage.

We are proud to have such a reliable friend as the Malian people in Africa.

Hwang Chang-yop expressed the conviction that the current visit of the delegation would mark an important occasion in strengthening the unity and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Malian People's Democratic Union and thus contribute to further developing the daily deepening Korea-Mali friendly relations.

Sekou Minandiou Traore in his speech conveyed the enthusiastic and warm greetings of General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, the MPDU and the Malian people to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korean people on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said: The Malian people are following with deep interest the tremendous progress made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in economic, social and cultural fields. The brilliant victories in these domains eloquently prove that the Third World countries can achieve the development of their countries by their own efforts even under difficult circumstances.

He stressed that the Malian president reaffirmed Mali's firm support to the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the non-aligned summit conference held in Harare.

Nampo Workers Welcome Delegation

SK161042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A Nampo mass meeting was held at the Nampo theatre on October 15 in welcome of the delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union on a visit to our country.

The meeting was addressed by O Kwang-Taek, secretary of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and head of the MPDU delegation Sekou Minandiou Traore, member, and secretary, of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU.

The genuine and close relations of friendship and cooperation linking the parties and peoples of the two countries have been brought to a new height since the historical meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency respected President Moussa Traore in June last, said O Kwang-taek in his speech.

He expressed the belief that the current visit to our country by the delegation would contribute to further deepening the fraternal amity and developing in scope the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Noting that the Malian people have made a big advance in the struggle to build an independent national economy and develop education and public health, bravely overcoming difficulties lying in their way, he said: Today changes are taking place in Mali. This has been made possible because the Malian People's Democratic Union has organised and mobilised the entire Malian people in the struggle to build a "society of Mali style" proposed by His Excellency respected President Moussa Traore.

After concluding his speech, O Kwang-Taek handed to the head of the delegation a silk banner in the name of the mass meeting.

Sekou Minandiou Traore said in his speech that the great Korean people have made positive contributions to the struggle of peoples against the colonialists. Korea, he stated, is a symbol of friendship and cooperation, peace and hope in the world today when [words indistinct] of mankind is constantly threatened.

He said: I assure you that the Malian people always stand firm on the side of the valiant Korean people who are waging a heroic struggle to achieve the great national unity and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Malian people will make efforts to further consolidate the friendly and cooperative relations with the Democratic People's Repubic of Korea.

In conclusion, he wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and prosperity and progress to the fraternal Korean people.

Delegation Arrives

SK131129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air to visit Korea on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation led by Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, consists of Nagozie Ferdinand Berthe, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU, Sidiki Diarra, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, and others.

It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK171524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 17 received the visiting delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union headed by Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Boubacar Toure, Malian ambassador to Korea, was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song in the name of the National Council of the MPDU.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK180408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the visiting delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Union.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

DAILIES MARK KOREA-ANGOLA FRIENDSHIP

SK191038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Sunday dedicate articles to the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Angola.

The signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The friendly relations between the two countries have old roots. The Korean people forged tight bonds of friendship with the Angolan people in the thick of the national liberation struggle in Angola.

The Angolan people are effecting a new upsurge in production and construction, while smashing the aggressive actions of the South African aggression forces and counter-revolutionary armed bandits in every step, closing rallied around the MPLA-Workers' Party.

The Korean people express solidarity with the Angolan people in their struggle to defend their sovereignty and achieve territorial integrity.

The Korean people will always faithfully discharge their obligations under the treaty signed between the two countries and will make energetic efforts in the future, too, to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Angolan people.

The signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people sincerely rejoice over and hail the achievements made by the Angolan people in the struggle to build a prosperous new world against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

KIM IL-SONG ACKNOWLEDGES ZAMBIAN ANNIVERSARIES

SK231046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 22 sent a message of greetings to Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the UNIPZ and the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

The message says that since the founding of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and the independence of the country the Zambian people have made a great advance in the endeavours to carry out the line of building a socialist humanitarian society free from exploitation and oppression put forward by President Kenneth David Kaunda.

It stresses that the Korean people voice firm solidarity with the Zambian people in the struggle to smash the repeated aggressive and subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the imperialists and the South African racists, firmly defend the security of the country and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa, and expresses the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries will in the [passage indistinct] further develop in scope through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

DAILY MARKS PDRY REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK141051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article on the 23d anniversary of the October 14 Revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

The article says:

After the victory of the revolution, the Democratic Yemeni people have fought to defend the gains of the revolution and develop the national economy and national culture under the banner of independence against imperialism.

They are now advancing unswervingly along the road of socialism they have chosen under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The government and people of Democratic Yemen call for the guarantee of security, peace and progress of Arab countries against imperialism and Zionism, and support the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The Korean and Democratic Yemeni peoples support and cooperate with each other on the road of independence against imperialism.

We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Democratic Yemen will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The Korean people warmly hail the Democratic Yemeni people on the 23d anniversary of the October 14 Revolution of the Democratic Yemeni people and wish them great success in their struggle for building a new society.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO FOREIGN LEADERS' GREETINGS

Congratulations for DPRK Anniversary

SK131033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries of the world in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Reply messages went sent to Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Wee Kim Wee, president of the Republic of Singapore; Phumiphon Adunyadet, King of Thailand; General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Amil al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of State of Kuwait; Hassan ibn Talal, acting king of Hashemite Jordan; Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Brigadier General Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of the National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Major General Ibrahim B. Babangida, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the

Republic of Malawi; Veerasamy Ringadoo, governor-general of Mauritius; Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius; Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Polisario Front; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of the Sudan; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Hissein Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote-d'Ivoire; Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the Republic and head of government; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party; Jose Eduardo do Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United States of Mexico; Errol Walton Barrow, prime minister of Barbados; Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica; Ellis Clarke, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Olav the Fifth, king of Norway; Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark; Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; Mario Soares, president of the Republic of Portugal; Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria; and Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland.

More Reply Messages Sent

SK170526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to party leaders of foreign countries in reply to their messages greeting the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The reply messages were sent to Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; V. Ratakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive

Party of the Working People of Cyprus; Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Jorge del Prado Chaves, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organised in Costa Rica.

In his reply messages, Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to them for their warm congratulations and good wishes offered on the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

He also expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and these countries would be further consolidated and developed and wished the party leaders of these countries greater successes in their future work.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, DEPART

SK180446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Tanzanian delegate for the study of the chuche idea Mtoro John Katele, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Morogoro regional party secretary, a delegation of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by secretary of the committee Mohammad Farid Lali, a Mongolian delegation headed by B. Myagmarzhyav, chief of the general bureau of the hydrometeorological service under the Council of Ministers, to the 19th conference of chiefs of hydrometeorological and meteorological services of socialist countries, a delegation of the Beijing Normal University of China headed by its first deputy rector Fang Fukang and a delegation of the All-Telecommunication Workers' Union of Japan headed by its vice-chairman Toyojiro Noda arrived in Pyongyang on October 17.

The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Korea which had attended the 41st session of the UN General Assembly and the foreign ministers' meeting of the "Group of 77", the delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party which had visited Mauritius, Cyprus and Switzerland, and the DPRK railway women's volleyball team which had participated in the 8th World Railway Women's Volleyball Championships in Bulgaria returned home on the same day.

The Chinese Government cultural delegation and the delegation of the All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union left Pyongyang on October 17.

Earlier, on October 16, a delegation of the Soviet Union to the 19th conference of chiefs of hydrometeorological and meteorological services of socialist countries and a delegation of Thai Srinakharinwirot University headed by its president Song Sak Srikalasin arrived in Pyongyang and a delegation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate of China headed by its chief procurator Hu Qicheng, arrived in Sinuiju for a visit to North Pyongan Province.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

FOREIGN GROUPS ARRIVE TO ATTEND KULLOJA ANNIVERSARY

SK210634 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0618 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries arrived in Pyongyang on October 20 to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They were Eduardo del Illano, editor-in-chief of SOCIALISTA, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; a delegation of KOMMUNIST, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Lev Naumenko; a delegation of EINHEIT, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Jorg Porholzer; a delegation of ERA SOCIALISTA, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Constantin Florea; a delegation of NOVO VREME, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Todor Yordanov; a delegation of RED FLAG, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Ma Zhongyang; Ludwik Krasucki, deputy editor-in-chief of NOWE DROGI, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Pavel Hasko, deputy editor-in-chief of NOVA MYSL, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; and a delegation of Tarsadalmi Szemle, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by its editing chief Fulegi Jozsef.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

PYONGYANG HOSTS SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HYDROLOGICAL MEETING

Choe Kwang Speaks

SK220520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--The 19th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries opened in Pyongyang Tuesday.

The meeting will review the implementation of the plan for the development of hydro-meteorology discussed, decided and recommended at the previous meeting and discuss long-range objectives of future development and measures for their attainment.

The meeting was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the Cuban delegate and the representative of the Committee of Atmospheric Process and Hydrosphere of Academy of Science of Socialist Countries.

Vice-Premier Choe Kwang made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

He recalled that in the past period the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries have closely cooperated in the joint researches involving observation, forecast and exchange of materials. He said remarkable successes have been achieved in the work for averting natural disasters, protecting environment and effectively utilizing the hydro-meteorological resources.

We will faithfully discharge as ever the duty to carry into practice points of hydro-meteorological cooperation among socialist countries and recommendations of the meeting of the directors, he said.

The hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries, he stressed, should struggle against the imperialists' maneuvers to misuse sacred meteorology in the moves to provoke a new war and their environmental pollution of the atmosphere, rivers and sea.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by delegates of other countries.

Then, the plenary meeting began.

The meeting adopted an agenda including a series of matters such as the analysis of the fulfillment of the decisions and recommendations of the 18th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries, the observation system, present activity of hydro-meteorology, meteorological communication system, computing technique and automation, multilateral cooperation in scientific researches.

Reports on the agenda items were made at the meeting. The meeting continues.

The Administration Council gave a reception Tuesday evening for the attendants at the meeting.

Socialist Delegates Arrive

SK211031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 21 Oct 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of different countries arrived here Monday to participate in the 10th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries.

They were a Bulgarian delegation headed by G. Nikolov Miloshev, chief head of the main directorate of hydro-meteorology; a Hungarian delegation headed by E. Barat, director of the meteorological service; a Vietnamese delegation headed by Tran Van An, director general of the hydro-meteorological bureau; a GDR delegation headed by H. Kybash, vice-director of the meteorological bureau of the GDR; delegate of Cuba Luis Raul Paz Castro, vice-director of the Institute of Meteorology; a Polish delegation headed by Jan Zelinski, director of the hydro-meteorological service; a Romanian delegation headed by Ion Dregic, director of the hydro-meteorological service; a Czechoslovak delegation headed by Vaclav Richter, director of the Czech Hydro-meteorological Service; and L.R. Tsvang, representative of the Committee of Atmospheric Process and Hydrosphere of Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS REPORTED

SK220527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth headed by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the league, and a delegation of PYONGYANG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kim Hong-il left Pyongyang Tuesday for a visit to China.

Delegations and delegates to the seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children scheduled in Korea arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. They were an Algerian delegation headed by Ouibrahim Lias, director of a department of the Ministry of Education, Munshi Faiz Ahmad, delegate of Bangladesh, a Cameroonian delegation headed by Fotso Josephine, councillor of the Ministry of Social Affairs, a Congolese delegation headed by Bernadette Bayonne, minister of basic education and literary, Salvador Ela Nseng, delegate of Equatorial Guines, an Indian delegation headed by Sushmabhagia, Ahmed Aden Osman, delegate of Somalia, Dusan Savicevic, delegation of Yugoslavia, a delegation of Zambia headed by F.K. Chelu, deputy chief inspector of schools of the Ministry of General Education and Culture, and John Ryan, delegate of UNESCO.

A friendship delegation of the Japan-Korea trade association headed by Yoichi Tani, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Japan-Korea Trade Association, and a Sichuan, China, song and dance troupe headed by Tian Ying, vice-chairman of the Sichuan Song and Dance Academy, for a visit to South Pyongan Province, arrived in Pyongyang on October 21.

The Soviet Government scientific and technological cooperation delegation, the delegation of the Soviet Union of artists, the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Moscow sovkhoz named after Lenin, the French delegation for the study of the chuche idea, the Japanese women activists delegation and the delegation of Buraku Liberation League of Japan left for home Tuesday.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES, OTHERS ATTEND ILLITERACY SEMINAR

Chong Chun-ki Attends Opening

SK230511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--A seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children opened in Pyongyang Wednesday.

The attendants at the seminar will share the achievements and experiences gained by the non-aligned and developing countries in the struggle to liquidate the leftovers of the imperialist colonial education and develop national education and discuss ways for expanding South-South cooperation in this field.

Present at the seminar are delegations and delegates from Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, Cuba, the DPRK, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mali, Malta, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and UNESCO.

Also attending are embassy officials of different countries in Pyongyang.

Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki and officials concerned were present at the seminar.

Yi Chong-chu, minister of general education, and delegates of Congo, Uganda, Syria and UNESCO made congratulatory speeches.

Experiences in eliminating illiteracy and its ways, experiences and lessons in expanding school enrollment of schoolage children, cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries, cooperation with UNESCO and other international organizations and so forth are included in the agenda adopted at the seminar.

Head of the DPRK delegation Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education, made a keynote report. He said:

The eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment in the non-aligned and other developing countries today are not confined to the business-like question of teaching letters to people. They pose as a question of human liberation for freeing them from the ideological and cultural fetters of the old society and training them to be powerful social beings, independent and creative, and a serious question for defending the independence of countries and sovereignty of nations.

To eradicate illiteracy and expand the school enrollment of children, non-aligned and other developing countries should, for the present, continue to direct great efforts to this work with the national state as a unit, while actively promoting cooperation in the spirit of collective self-reliance.

If this work is to be placed definitely ahead of all other work, a correct state plan must be worked out and thoroughly implemented.

It is imperative to take active measures to increase the school enrollment of children and introduce primary compulsory education in a short time.

All the developing countries, the reporter stressed, should surmount all difficulties and obstacles and work out long-range plans to increase school enrollment suitable to their specific conditions and those countries which have not yet enforced the primary compulsory education should enforce it gradually to enroll all the schoolage children and those countries which have enforced it should enhance the level of compulsory education stage by stage.

Efforts should be bent for firmly building teacher training bases and improving the material conditions of education.

He elaborated on the problem of strengthening cooperation among developing countries for eradicating illiteracy and expanding school enrollment of children.

Underlining the importance of the exchange of achievements and experiences in the eradication of illiterary and increase of school enrollment and strengthening of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries, he said: For the complete eradication of illiteracy and of 100 percent enrollment of the schoolage children by the year 2000, the cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in this field should be further strengthened.

Pointing to the importance of proper coordination in actively promoting cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the eradication of illiteracy and increase of school enrollment, he stressed: In this connection, the coordinating countries in education and culture appointed at the eighth non-aligned summit conference should enhance their role and take necessary institutional steps.

It is one of the important ways for eradicating illiteracy and increasing school enrollment of children to cooperate with UNESCO and other international

organisations concerned with education and take an active part in their work, he said.

The seminar continues.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hosted a reception for the participants in the seminar yesterday.

Foreign Delegations Arrive

SK210638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0623 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries arrived in Pyongyang Monday to attend the seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children scheduled in Korea.

They were delegate of Burkina Faso Sanou Daba Adrien, secretary general of the Ministry of National Education; delegate of Cuba Sara Legon Padilla; delegate of Ethiopia Mebrattu Gebranguse; delegate of Guinea Abdourahamane Conde, director general of a department of the Ministry of Superior Education and Scientific Research; a delegation of Iran headed by Gholam Hossein Heidari Sarassia, vice-minister of education; delegate of Malta Testa Godfrey; delegate of Nicaragua Jose Constantino Vanegas Sanchez; delegate of Niger Malan Moussa Laouali, director of a department of the Ministry of National and Higher Education and Research; delegate of Senegal Eblen Salomon; delegate of Syria Ghada al Jabi, director of a department of the Ministry of Culture; a delegation of Uganda headed by John Muzeyi Ntimba, minister of state for education; and a delegation of Zimbabwe headed by Samuel Mumbengeqwi, deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Education.

Earlier, delegate of Tanzania Zakayo Joseph Mpogolo, director of a department of the Ministry of Education, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

BRIEFS

GDR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)--A friendly gathering was held yesterday at the Korea-GDR Friendship Munhung Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Invited to the gathering attended by officials concerned and farmers were Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and officials of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the gathering which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The guests helped the farmers in their work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly talk Thursday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Enos M. Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GIFT FROM SFRY'S MAMULA--Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on a visit to our country. Branko Mamula handed the gift to an official concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CPC SENDS FLOWERS TO WPK--Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--A basket of flowers was sent to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen handed the basket to an official concerned on October 10. The ambassador said he was authorized to convey greetings and the basket of flowers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Stating that over the past 41 years since the founding of the WPK the Korean people have made remarkable successes in socialist construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and dear secretary Kim Chong-il, he wished them greater successes in their future struggle to carry out the three revolutions and achieve national reunification. And he conveyed best wishes of the CPC Central Committee to President Kim Il-song and dear secretary Kim Chong-il. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 11 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PRC CULTURAL GROUP RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--The Ministry of Culture and Art hosted a reception Friday evening at the Ongnyu restaurant for the Chinese Government cultural delegation. Present there on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Wang Meng, minister of culture of China, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk and other personages concerned were on hand. Speeches were made by Chang Chol and Wang Meng at the reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 11 Oct 86 SK] /6662

EQUATORIAL GUINEA'S MBASOGO GREETED--Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on October 9 sent a message of greetings to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the national holiday of the REG. Noting that today the Equatorial Guinean people have scored many successes in the endeavours for national unity, social stability and economic reconstruction under the correct leadership of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in scope in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 11 Oct 86 SK] /6662

HWANG CHANG-YOP RECEIVES DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Saturday met and had friendly conversations respectively with the Swiss delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Jurg Scharer, member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss progressive organizations, and the social scientists delegation of India headed by Uttam Rathod, member of Lok Sabha. [Names as received] [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 12 Oct 86 SK] /6662

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, on the 43d anniversary of the founding of the Polish Army. The message notes with high estimation the fact that the officers and men of the Polish Army under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party have smashed the repeated subversive acts and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad and creditably defended the gains of the revolution, and are maintaining revolutionary vigilances to safeguard peace and security in Europe. It sincerely wishes the minister of national defence and officers and men of the Polish Army greater success in their endeavours to increase the country's defence capabilities. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 12 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PDRY REVOLUTION DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 13 sent a message of greetings to Comrade 'Ali Salim Albiydh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and Comrade Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the October 14 Revolution in the PDRY. Saying that after the

revolution the people of the PDRY under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party have made a great progress in developing the national economy and going toward socialism against imperialism and Zionism, the message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ENVOY TO BOTSWANA DEPARTURE--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--DPRK Ambassador to the Republic of Botswana Kim Tong-hwa on October 3 paid a farewell call on President Q.K.J. Masire. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Q.K.J. Masire. President Q.K.J. Masire expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his sincere greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Pointing to the daily developing excellent friendly relations between the two countries, the president voiced full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

AFGHAN, JAPANESE SUPPORT YOUTH FESTIVAL--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A meeting was held recently at Kabul University under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan in support of the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang and the appeal to youth and students of the whole world which was adopted at a meeting of Korean youth and students. A letter to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which was adopted at the meeting said: The Afghan youth and students consider that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989 will be a good occasion in developing friendship and unity among the youths and inspiring the joint struggle of the world youths for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress. [Name indistinct] Zenmyo, chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, in his press statement issued on October 1 supported the positive proposal of the LSWYK to host the world festival of youth and students in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YEMENI, HUNGARIAN VISITORS--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly talk with the government trade delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Abdula Salim al Gifri, vice-minister of trade and supply, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 12. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Sunday met and had a friendly conversation with Hovanyecz Laszlo, vice-[word indistinct] of NEPSZABADSAG, the organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Kim Tae-yong, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Uganda, on October 7 presented his credentials to Ugandan President Voweri Museveni. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President

Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Yoweri Museveni. Yoweri Museveni expressed deep thanks for this and heartily wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between Uganda and Korea would further develop in scope in all fields. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PDRY REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on October 13 to mark the 23d anniversary of the October 14 revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It was attended by Kim Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-Democratic Yemen Friendship Association, other officials concerned, members of the association and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Moises Sio Wong, major general of the Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, who is heading the Cuban military delegation on a visit to our country. The gift was handed to an official concerned by the head of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-PRC SPORTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A protocol on sports exchange for 1987 was signed in Pyongyang Monday between the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China. It was signed by Kang Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and head of the Chinese sports delegation Zhang Caizhen, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia arrived in Pyongyang on October 13 by air. The delegation led by Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka consists of Minister of Mines and Energy Tekeze-shoa Aytenfisu, Commissioner of National Water Resource Alem Alazar, Commissioner for Production of Central National Planning Committee Afrilu Afeworke, Vice-Minister of State Farms Development Hanbissa Wakoya and others. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

SED DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 13 met and had friendly conversations on separate occasions with the delegation of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of Germany headed by Lothar Stammnitz, member of the Central Committee of the SED and second secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee, and the delegation of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND headed by Helmut Rieck. [Text] [Pyonghang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 14 Oct 86 SL] /6662

DPRK-SIERRA LEONE FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday dedicates a signed article to the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Sierra Leone. Noting that over the past 15 years the friendship between Korea and Sierra Leone has been favourably developed by the joint efforts of the two peoples, the paper says: Chuche idea study organisations, Sierra Leone-Korea friendship and solidarity organisations have been formed in Sierra Leone to conduct brisk activities. A pan-African seminar on the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song was held in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, in December, 1972. And a national seminar marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in February, 1984. The exchange between the two countries is gaining momentum and mutual understanding is deepening. The developing friendship between Korea and Sierra Leone is conducive to the building of a new society in the two countries. The Korean people will as ever make energetic efforts for the strengthening and development of Korea-Sierra Leone friendship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ENVOY TO TOGO DEPARTS--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--President Gnassingbe Eyadema said the Togolese Party and Government would in the future, too, as in the past, always and firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the divided country. The Togolese Party and Government set great store by the friendly relations with Korea, he noted, and said: They will continue to develop these excellent friendly relations in the future, too. President Eyadema declared this, meeting on October 10 Korean Ambassador to Togo Kim Hyang-san who paid a farewell call on him. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Gnassingbe Eyadema. President Eyadema expressed respect and reverence for his excellency respected President Kim Il-song, saying that he is the great leader of Korea. President Eyadema wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to his excellency most respected President Kim Il-song. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

INDIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song today received K.C. Lalvunga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Indian Embassy here. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 16 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MEETING WITH NICARAGUAN ENVOYS--Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A friendly meeting with officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Pyongyang was held at the Korea-Nicaragua friendship Nampo glassware factory on October 15. It was attended by Choe Chi-son, vice-chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, other officials concerned and functionaries of the factory. Nicaraguan Ambassador to Korea Adolfo Moncada Zepeda and his embassy officials were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Prior to the meeting, the guests went around the factory. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 16 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PRK AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen gave a reception at his embassy last evening upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the Chinese Government cultural delegation. Present there on invitation were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk and other officials concerned. Also present were the members of the delegation headed by Wang Meng, minister of culture of the People's Republic of China. Speeches were made at the reception by Wang Meng and Chang Chol. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 17 Oct 86 SK] /6662

EGYPTIAN EDITOR VISITS--Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Samir Ragab, chief editor of the Egyptian paper EL-MESSA, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Chong-suk and Fice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-ryul. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He gave answers to questions put by the guest. The guest presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GIFT FROM EGYPTIAN CHIEF EDITOR--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Samir Ragab [name as received], chief editor of the Egyptian paper AL MISSA, on a visit to our country. The gift was handed by chief ecitor Samir Ragab to an official concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MESSAGE TO GUINEA PRESIDENT--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on October 16 sent a message to Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment, president and head of state of Guinea, in reply to his message greeting the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association held in our country. The reply message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop and strengthen and sincerely wished the Guinean presidenc greater success in his work for the country's independent development and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

INDIAN ENVOY'S FAREWELL--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on October 17 met and had a conversation with [first name indistinct] Lalvunga, Indian ambassador to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION'S VISIT--At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of the DPRK, an eight-member delegation of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, headed by Hou Jie, provincial governor, and with Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, as deputy head, left Harbin for the North Hamgyong Province via Tumen by train on the morning of 18 October for a

friendly visit. Seeing the delegation off at the station were Wang Lianzheng and Jing Bowen, vice provincial governors. Leading Comrade Wang Fei also saw the delegation off at the station. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MALIAN GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL--Pyonghang October 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union. The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the visiting delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA APPOINTED--Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)--Choe Hak-nae was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zambia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 19 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)--Fisseha Geda, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea, gave a reception on the evening of October 17 upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia. Present there on invitation were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Minister of Natural Resources Development Kim Se-yong. The members of the delegation headed by Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka were on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 19 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MPR SUPPORTS HOSTING YOUTH FESTIVAL--Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--The secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League supported the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang. He was speaking at a meeting welcoming a LSWYK delegation in Ulaanbaatar on October 14. The Mongolian people and youth support the struggle of the Korean people and youth to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and peacefully reunify the country and the DPRK's proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, he declared. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 20 Oct 86 SK] /6662

SIERRA LEONEAN LEADER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--J.S. Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on October 14 met Kim Myon-yi, Korean ambassador to his country, on the occasion of the 15th annivesary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Sierra Leone. On the occasion the president said that the cooperation between Sierra Leone and Korea in various fields and mutual visit to delegations have further deepened the friendly relations between the two countries. The Sierra Leonean president expressed thanks on behalf of himself, his government and people to his excellency President Kim Il-song for his deep concern for the development of Sierra Leone. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 20 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YI CHONG-OK, GDR's MITTAG MEETING--Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Talks were held Monday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall between Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-president, and Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and vice-chairman of the State Council. Present at the talks on the Korean side were Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, An Pong-ki, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and officials concerned, and on the GDR side were Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, Harry Muller, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and officials concerned. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0646 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-USSR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL--Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--A protocol of the 85th meeting of the permanent sub-committee for the scientific and technological cooperation of the inter-governmental scientific-technological consultative committee of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang on October 20. It was signed by Vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Pak Yong-sik and Vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Mikhail Kruglov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0652 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-ETHIOPIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROTOCOL--Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--A protocol of the third meeting of the inter-governmental joint committee of economy, science and technology, trade and culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia was signed in Pyongyang Monday. It was signed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka. An agreement between the Korean and Ethiopian governments on forming an agricultural joint company was also signed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0627 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PERUVIAN LEADER MEETS PARLIAMENTARY GROUP--Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--Luis Negreiros, general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Deputies, on October 14 met the DPRK parliamentary group delegation headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly which dropped over in Peru on its way home after attending the 76th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Argentina. On the occasion Chairman Luis Negreiros stressed the need to further develop the friendly relations between Peru and Korea and expressed full support to the DPRK's proposals for national reunification and for the cohosting of the Olympic Games. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY MARKED--Pyongyang Oct 24 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Wednesday at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on the 42nd anniversary of the Romanian Army Day. Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and an official of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CZECH AMBASSADOR ARRANGES FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman arranged a friendship meeting Wednesday at his embassy in connection with the formation of Korea-Czechoslovak friendship organisations. Invited there were Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Korea-Czechoslovak Friendship Association, Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned. The attendants appreciated a Czechoslovak film. Then a cocktail party followed. Speeches were exchanged there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 23 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/035

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. ACTS AGAINST PANAMA

SK110547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0541 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Friday lambasted the U.S. imperialists' shameless acts against the Panamanian people.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says:

The U.S. imperialists are persistently scheming to maintain their military bases in Panama and keep the right to the operation and management of the Panama Canal even after the year 2000, contrary to the treaty they signed with the Panamanian Government in June 1978. This is a brigandish act violating the national sovereignty and dignity of the Panamanian people.

They are resorting to the despicable means such as creating alienation and discord in Panamanian Army to bring Panama to its knees. But the Panamanian people are turning out in the struggle for defence of dignity and sovereignty of the country against the outrageous steps and moves of the U.S. imperialists. The Korean people resolutely denounce the shameless acts of the U.S. imperialists and support the just stand and struggle of the Panamanian people.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once their shameless acts against Panama and observe and implement the demand of the treaty.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary stresses that the U.S. imperialists' interference and plunder in the Panama Canal and its zone should be checked and they should come into possession of the Panamanian people.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. 'ARMED INTERVENTION' IN NICARAGUA

SK170538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comments on the denial by Shultz and other officials of the U.S. Administration of the confession of the American who survived a U.S. military cargo aircraft which was downed when it intruded into the air of Nicaragua. The author of the commentary says:

Far from admitting their criminal act and apologizing to Nicaragua, they, like the guilty party filing the suit first, protest that Hansenfus taken prisoner has nothing to do with the United States and no organ of the United States gave him any task.

According to U.S. media including the CBS television, the mastermind of the operation of the downed U.S. aircraft is linked with an organ under Vice President Bush. And it has been disclosed that former U.S. Army secretary commanded the Contras bandit for 15 months.

All this leaves no shadow of doubt as to the fact that the downed U.S. military cargo aircraft operated as a part of the open armed intervention of the United States in Nicaragua which is being promoted with the approval and support of the U.S. authorities.

Yet Shultz is kicking and struggling to evade the responsibility for this crime. This indicates that the U.S. imperialists are shameless double-dealer.

In trying to cover up the evident fact the U.S. Administration authorities seek to evade the denunciation and protest of the international community against the U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. Thus they scheme to step up the armed intervention in real earnest and reduce Nicaragua to "the second Grenada" in the long run. The U.S. imperialists should give up the shameless anti-Nicaraguan moves.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA

SK160514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea express full support to and solidarity with a declaration published at the summit conference of the six Frontline States and strongly denounce the South African racists for ever more outrageously stepping up gangster-like maneuvers for war of aggression against the neighbouring countries.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stresses this in a statement issued on October 14 in support of an important declaration published by the leaders of the six Frontline States after holding a meeting to counter the acute situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Noting that the South African racists are these days massing a large force of aggression in the areas bordering on Mozambique and Zimbabwe and have already infiltrated their commandoes into the territory of Mozambique, the statement says:

The large-scale concentration of armed forces by the South African racists and their aggressive moves against the neighbouring countries are a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this region and an undisguised challenge to the entire African people and the world's peaceloving people calling for the complete liberation of southern Africa.

The South African racists must put an immediate end to their murderous atrocities against the South African and Namibian peoples and to their reckless aggressive war maneuvers against the neighbouring countries, looking straight at the trend of the present time advancing towards independence and national liberation.

The governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world should take more allround sanctions against the South African racists so that they may abolish the accursed apartheid, stop suppressing the people and put an end to the aggressive war moves against the neighbouring countries.

If the South African racists refuse to lend an ear to the just voice of the world's peaceloving people and persist in resorting to force of arms, suppressing the people and seeking aggressive war, they will be unable to escape a stern punishment at the hands of the peaceloving people of the world.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will in the future, too, firmly stand on the side of the South African and Namibian peoples for freedom and liberation and firmly support and encourage with might and main the just cause of the Frontline States and the entire African people for the complete liberation of southern Africa.

/6662
CSO: 4100/035

END

JPRS-KAR-86-051

13 NOVEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-KAR-86-051
13 NOVEMBER 1986

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Delegates Support DPRK at UN Session
(KCNA, 11 Oct 86) 1

Report on North Korean Moves To Expand Military Cooperation
(NAEWOE T'ONGSIN, 26 Sep 86) 3

DPRK Daily Accuses FIGARO of 'Slanders'
(KCNA, 11 Oct 86) 6

DPRK Daily Calls for Antinuclear, Peace Movement
(KCNA, 15 Oct 86) 7

DPRK Daily on South's Call For Talks Resumption
(KCNA, 11 Oct 86) 9

ROK Daily Denounces North Attempt To Disrupt Asian Games
(Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 11 Oct 86) 10

DPRK Daily on 7th Anniversary of October Resistance
(KCNA, 16 Oct 86) 12

DPRK Daily Denounces Incitement of Confrontation
(KCNA, 18 Oct 86) 14

KCNA Reports Crackdown on Assemblymen in South
(KCNA, 18 Oct 86) 16

Pak Song-chol Attends DFRF Central Committee Meeting
(KCNA, 22 Oct 86) 18

KSDP Leader Denounces Anticommunism Repression in South
(KCNA, 22 Oct 86) 20

Chondoist Party Leader Denounces Suppression in South
(KCNA, 22 Oct 86) 21

Briefs
Amnesty International on Human Rights in Seoul 22
DPRK Arrests S. Korean on Spy Charges 22
Group To Check U.S., Japanese Economic Intrusion 22

OLYMPIC GAMES

ROK Warns Against Attempts To Disrupt 1988 Olympics
(THE KOREA TIMES, 11 Oct 86) 23

SOUTH KOREA

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Joint ROK-U.S. Naval Exercise Announced
(YONHAP, 21 Oct 86) 24

ECONOMY

Proposed 1987 Budget 12.9 Percent Higher Than for 1986
(MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 25 Aug 86) 25

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs 28
Philippines' Laurel Departs for Manila 28
ROK Arrests 4 Japanese Monks 28

FOREIGN TRADE

Minister Urges Japan To Help Redress Trade Imbalance
(YONHAP, 15 Oct 86) 29

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK Official on Kim Il-song SPA Candidacy
(Kim Song-su; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 12 Oct 86) 30

Pyongyang TV Shows Central Report Meeting
(Pyongyang Television Service, 16 Oct 86) 38

DPRK Daily on Diu Founding Anniversary
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 16 Oct 86) 39

Kim Hwan Speaks at Heroes Meeting
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 13 Oct 86) 45

Yom Tae-chun Addresses DFRF Meeting
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 15 Oct 86) 53

DFRF Appeal to Korean People
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 16 Oct 86) 56

DPRK Daily on People's Faith in Party, Leader
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 14 Oct 86) 68

ECONOMY

DPRK Radio on Tongam Barrage Dedication
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 14 Oct 86) 73

NODONG SINMUN on Construction of Kwangbok Street
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 7 Oct 86) 77

Economic Benefits Derived From Complexes Explained
(Kim Ch'ol-sik; KULLOJA, Feb 86) 81

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

First Practical Application of 32-Bit Microcomputer
(HANKUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 16 Oct 86) 93

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Il-song Speech at Rally for Honecker
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 20 Oct 86) 94

Pyongyang Radio Reports Kim Il-song Arrival in Moscow
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 22 Oct 86) 100

Kim Il-song Greeted by Romania's Ceausescu
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 19 Oct 86) 102

O Kuk-yol Speaks at Banquet for Yugoslav Army Group
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 6 Oct 86) 103

Briefs
Kang Song-san Meets Bulgarian Delegation 106

/9986

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN DELEGATES SUPPORT DPRK AT UN SESSION

SK110555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--Delegates of different countries, speaking at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, expressed support to the reasonable proposals and constructive initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country, according to a report.

Varkonyi Peter, Hungarian foreign minister, stressed that to accept the proposals of the DPRK for national reunification means contributing to guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and realizing a peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Hungarian Government expresses full support to the proposal for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone, he said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, said:

We support the constructive initiatives of the DPRK for removing the military confrontation, turning the Korean Peninsula into a peace zone and reunifying the country peacefully and on a democratic basis, without outside interference.

Peter Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, said Bulgaria supports the proposals of the DPRK to force the foreign troops out of South Korea, reunify the country in a peaceful way and on a democratic basis and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Mangalyn Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, said the Mongolian Government, as in the past, invariably supported the proposals of the DPRK to clear South Korea of the U.S. troops and weapons and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. When the DPRK's proposals are put into effect, a favorable condition will be created for a peaceful reunification of Korea and the situation in the Far East be substantially improved, he said.

V.A. Kravets, Ukrainian foreign minister, expressed support to the efforts of the DPRK to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Soubanh Srithirath, Lao vice-minister of foreign affairs, said the general situation on the Korean Peninsula is unstable. The deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea and the schemes to perpetuate the Korean division and create "two Koreas" pose a great menace to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed.

Reis Malile, Albanian foreign minister, said Albania supported the struggles and efforts of the Korean people to reunify the country without alien interference and in accordance with their desire.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON NORTH KOREAN MOVES TO EXPAND MILITARY COOPERATION

Seoul NAEWOE T'ONGSIN in Korean 26 Sep 86 pp 1J-7J

[Text] Recently North Korea has actively demonstrated its expanded military cooperation with its two major supporters, USSR and PRC, and revealed its reinforced military relations with East European states. In addition, it is attracting our attention with its diversified military diplomacy toward those friendly regimes within the nonaligned nations.

At the moment North Korea is engaged in a large-scale troop relocation program under the guise of utilizing 150,000 soldiers in a peacetime construction project. And, more than at any other time, it has intensified its disguised peace offensive for the "establishment of a non-nuclear zone" on the Korean Peninsula. In view of its treacherous behavior, it is disturbing to watch North Korea actively expand its military relations.

Early last July the Soviet Union dispatched its so-called Red Flag Pacific Fleet (commanded by Admiral Sidorov) and Air Force Squadron (commanded by Lt. General Vlakin) to North Korea. In return North Korea dispatched a Friendship Air Force Squadron (commanded by Air Force Deputy Commander-in-Chief Pak Hyong-ok) and a Friendship Naval Fleet (commanded by Navy Commander-in-Chief Kim Il-ch'ol) to the Soviet Union. This was a two-pronged gesture: on the one hand, it was to create an atmosphere for the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the bilateral military pact, "Friendly Cooperation and Assistance Treaty"; on the other hand, to demonstrate boldly their mutual military alliance.

In pacticular, during their visit to North Korea, Soviet military leaders reaffirmed the importance of bilateral military cooperation in their business contacts with military leaders of the host country, including O Chin-u, Kim Il-ch'ol, O Kuk-yol, Cho Myong-rok, etc. In addition, at the welcoming ceremony held in Wonsan on 5 July, Admiral Sidorov hinted the possibility of sending troops to North Korea as well as military equipment by saying in public: "In case North Korea requests military assistance, the USSR intends to dispatch not only modern arms, but well-trained Marines." It is also notable that the North Korean Naval Fleet paid a visit to Vladivostok; it attended the fleet parade given to commemorate Soviet Navy Day; and it participated in a joint naval exercise with the Soviet Navy.

Since December 1984 Soviet high performance reconnaissance air craft like TU-16 have regularly flown over North Korean air space, and ships from the Soviet Far Eastern Fleet have frequently called at Wonsan. All these events symbolically tell us that North Korea not only sympathizes with and fully supports Soviet military strategy in the Far East, but maintains a close military cooperation with USSR.

Moreover, North Korea expressed its full support for Gorbachev's Asian policy speech in its Foreign Ministry statement of 28 July. And, by saying in his congratulatory message to Gorbachev on the occasion of 41st Liberation Day of Korea, that "We positively support the initiatives of the party and government of the USSR aimed at defending the peace and stability in Asia and the world," Kim Il-song revealed the tightened units of political and military relations between North Korea and the USSR against the U.S.-Japan-PRC military cooperation and the ROK-U.S.-Japan unity in the region.

A nationale for the honeymoon of the two countries lies in the congruence of their national interest. The USSR understands the importance of the Korean Penisula in the Pacific and Far Eastern region, and wants to have North Korea involved in its military reinforcement policy there. North Korea is also interested in these new developments, because it expects increased military and economic support from USSR.

On the other hand, North Korea staged a colorful demonstration of friendship and unity with the PRC on the occasion of 25th anniversary of signing the "Friendship, Cooperation and Assistance Treaty" between North Korea and PRC. On 19 August Chin Ki Wi, commander of Beijing Military District, and his entourage was well received in a demonstration of the lasting friendship and unity between North Korea and PRC. During his stay in North Korea he visited Kim Il-song and held a series of meetings with OKuk-yol, chief of the Armed Forces, General Staff, to reinforce the growing bilateral relations. He also boasted about the unchanging nature of the combat alliance between the two sides by saying that, "If enemies again provoke a war, we will resolutely rush here and fight side by side."

In addition to all these developments, North Korea recently dispatched a military delegation headed by General O Kuk-yol to Romania, Hungary and the GDR. The delegation showed a particular interest in increasing military relations with those three countries during its discussions on the matter of military cooperation.

O Kuk-yol and his company first visited Romania last 4 September and had a series of meetings with President Ceausescu and military leaders to discuss increased military relations as well as bilateral goodwill cooperation.

From 8-13 September they visited Hungary and held official meetings with military leaders like the chief of staff, minister of defence, etc. During the meetings they discussed increased cooperation, and toured various military units and factories.

From 14-15 September they visited the GDR and had consecutive meetings with the minister of defense, chief of staff, etc. They explored the possibility of bilateral military cooperation and toured various military units.

The details of military cooperation discussed by O Kuk-yol and his company with the three East European countries did not become public. But, in view of their interest in military technology, and their visits to major military facilities and factories, it seems that North Korea is actively seeking modern military equipment and technology from Eastern Europe. In addition to this it intends to solidify the political support it gets from Eastern Europe through reinforced military relations.

Moreover, last 24 September the Polish head of state, Jaruzelski, visited Pyongyang, and in October the GDR head of state, Honecker, will visit North Korea. It looks like these state visits will provide a warm climate for relations between North Korea and East European countries.

Simultaneously, North Korea is actively involved in conflicts in Africa. Last 17 August Kim Chong-il sent a large amount of military supplies in the form of so-called "presents" to SWAPO, [South-West African Public Organization] the radical black guerilla organization, in Namibia. Last April it also sent Uganda small arms, ammunitions, etc., which weighed up to 40 tons. Recently it has been reported that North Korea has actively resumed its military support to the present Museveni regime of Uganda, including the reinforcement of military advisors. All these North Korean efforts demonstrate an all-out push to acquire a superior diplomatic position over South Korea in Africa.

North Korea has lately expanded its military relations with the USSR and East European countries, and demonstrated its traditional ties with the PRC. It has increased its activities in its military relations with nonaligned countries in recent times.

It may be assumed that, by establishing political and military cooperation with the USSR and East European countries, North Korea is trying to solidify the Kim Chong-il succession system, and seeking support for its economic development.

On the other hand, it also shows that North Korea can not neglect its relations with the PRC, regardless of its closer relations with the USSR: that is, its equidistant diplomacy between the USSR and the PRC will not be affected by the new development.

Together with that, its renewed support for friendly countries within the nonaligned circle can be understood as its foreign relations' effort aimed at strengthening its influence within them, and sharing up its deteriorating position in the international arena.

13158/12828
CSO: 4107/15

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ACCUSES FIGARO OF 'SLANDERS'

SK111018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces a journalist of the French paper FIGARO for having hurled groundless slanders at the North.

In his article published in the paper FIGARO the journalist, distorting the fact, claimed that the DPRK has trained guerrillas of different countries, dispatched military instructors to Third World countries and is creating a "threat" to the forthcoming 24th Olympic Games.

In a commentary titled "Effect of Reward" the author says:

His article is quite the same as the lie spread these days by the South Korean traitor and its master, U.S. imperialism, to slander us.

During his visit to South Korea in spring last, he had an exclusive interview with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, no one but he himself knows how much he was paid in advance at the meeting. It is clear, however, that he was gratified with the money to write the poor article.

As for the content of the article written by him to disparage the North, it is a sheer lie from A to Z and a gross distortion of the fact.

Training of guerrillas by the North and so on is a wicked lie fabricated by those hostile towards our republic.

Further, his attempt to make it appear as if the North tried to create a "threat" to the 24th Olympic Games and link the bomb explosion at Kimpo airport with the North is a premeditated and deliberate journalistic trick to impair the high authority of our republic. In this way he played the role of trumpeter and spokesman for the policy of confrontation, division and war pursued by Chon Tu-hwan the puppet.

Such a dirty act will only impair the image of a man engaged in the profession of letters.

The French journalist had better ponder over the consequences of his mistake.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY CALLS FOR ANTINUCLEAR, PEACE MOVEMENT

SK151220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "Let Us Form a United Front and Wage a Powerful Movement Against War and Nuclear Weapons and for Peace".

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated a revolutionary policy of forming a united front and vigorously pushing ahead with the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement in his historic speech "To Prevent War and Preserve Peace Is the Burning Task of Mankind" at the banquet he arranged in honor of the participants in the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

It says:

To form a united front and vigorously wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement is an urgent demand facing the world peaceloving people at present.

It poses as an all the more pressing question today when the U.S. imperialists are becoming unscrupulous in their machinations to destroy the progressive countries piecemeal.

It is also essential in promoting the victory of the cause of making the whole world independent.

All the people who value peace should form a broad united front and vigorously stage the anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement.

They, to begin with, should roundly expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and strive to realise the complete elimination of the nuclear weapons in all parts of the world.

It is also important to wage an active struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in various regions of the world and actively widen them.

Let us form a united front and wage a powerful movement against war and nuclear weapons and for peace! This is a militant slogan representing the most urgent demand of our era.

The policy of forming a united front and powerfully waging the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement put forward by the great leader Kim Il-song indicates the most reliable way of preventing war and preserving peace.

This policy is a militant banner showing the unique way of firmly uniting the anti-war peace forces of the world on broad united front, as it fully reflects the demand and desire of the times and mankind and is based on a scientific calculation of the possibility of their realisation.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON SOUTH'S CALL FOR TALKS RESUMPTION

SK111022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the South Korean puppets for "calling for the resumption of talks" while distorting the fact as if the North were using the humanitarian work for a political purpose.

In a signed commentary the daily says:

As for the resumption of the North-South dialogues, it is not the South Korean side but the North that should call for it.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are to blame for the suspension of the dialogues.

They spoiled the atmosphere of dialogue with the ceaseless anti-communist confrontation and belligerent rackets and refused to receive even our letter calling for talks between military authorities for detente and dialogues. It is ridiculous indeed for them to cry about the "resumption of the dialogues".

The puppets cried for the "resumption of talks" and the like not because they are interested in the improvement of relations or the solution of the humanitarian problem through dialogues. Their clamouring is the last resort to mislead world public opinion as if they were interested in it.

The South Korean puppet clique must stop flouting the sacred humanitarian Red Cross talks.

If the South Korean side wants a fruitful dialogue to delight the whole nation through the resumption of many-channelled dialogues between the North and the South, it must stop resorting to incoherent sophism and respond without delay to talks between military authorities, proposed by us.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY DENOUNCES NORTH ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT ASIAN GAMES

SK110049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Ploy Against Asiad"]

[Text] Undoubtedly, the Asian Games were a success for us, the host country, in many aspects, including our athletic achievement in the medal race. Yet, perhaps more importantly, the Asiad was an occasion for us to prove our potential for hosting and operating the games as an unprecedented success.

No one, who has witnessed the games process, denies this evaluation. The only exception was, as expected, North Korea which remains jealous of anything meritorious to South Korea. By all indications, the North has become more irritated as its initial attempts to obstruct the Asiad proved futile.

The Pyongyang Communists, therefore, have feigned all ploys conceivable to slander Seoul. They have propagated unfounded rumors that South Korea has become debt-ridden as a result of the Asiad which they claim was full of foul occurrences. No one can accept their absurd claims. They have already seen too many examples of Pyongyang's anachronistic absurdity.

We are still haunted by the thought that how nice it would have been if North Korea had participated in the Asiad. It would certainly lead to an easing of tension on the peninsula and improve Pyongyang's tainted image. After all, it would have served as a precious occasion for the Korean people to demonstrate to the world their potential as a homogenous people.

In this connection, it is deplorable to see that leftist radicals, though their numbers are extremely small, have echoed the outcries of the Pyongyang regime in an attempt to foil the games. We wonder if they are aware of consequences which would have resulted from such demands. They must understand that they themselves would become victim, should such an eventuality occur.

The radicals including some student activists allege that the hosting of the Asiad cost Seoul a debt. On the contrary, the government has not incurred a debt from abroad for the games. Our country's economic potential has grown enough to meet the required expense. Rather, this republic will benefit much from the hosting of the games, both visible and invisible outcomes--the proven ability of Korean overseas, not to speak of the promoted tourist attraction during the games and thereafter.

The leftist activists, engrossed in a plot to stage a violent revolution to topple our liberal democratic system, seem to resort to all available means to create a social chaos that they believe would lead to their revolutionary goal. Their defamatory campaigns against the Asiad also must be seen as part of their such schemes.

There are too many tasks that we must carry out amid the growing challenges from the North. Of them are to realize a peaceful transfer of government before early 1988 and to host the Olympic Games in that year. We must join forces to prevent the radicals from hampering the achievement of our such goals.

/9274
CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON 7TH ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER RESISTANCE

SK161529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday dedicates a signed article to the 7th anniversary of the South Korean people's October democratic resistance.

The signed article entitled "Let Us Bring an Independent and Democratic New Society by Struggle" says:

The October democratic resistance was sparked on October 16, 1979, by an anti-"government" struggle of more than 5,000 students of Pusan University, which spread like a prairie fire to Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and Taegu and all other parts of South Korea. It was an eruption of the pent-up rancour and wrath of the people under the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and under the puppets' fascist rule; it was an anti-U.S., anti-fascist nation-saving resistance oriented toward a new society, a new life, independent and democratic.

The resistance fully demonstrated at home and abroad the heroic mettle and indomitable spirit of the South Korean youth and students and people, and opened up an occasion of a new turn in the struggle against imperialism and fascism.

In the flames of the October democratic resistance the "Yusin" dictator, the ill-famed traitor who had carried matters with a high hand, reigning over the people, met his doom and the U.S. imperialist colonial rule suffered a telling blow.

Noting that after the October democratic resistance the U.S. imperialists established a military fascist repressive system, more ferocious and tyrannical than the "Yusin system", in South Korea, the article goes on:

The U.S. imperialists, with a criminal plan to invade the whole of Korea and other Asian countries with South Korea as a foothold, a nuclear forward base, are reinforcing their occupation troops in South Korea and continually shipping in nuclear and chemical weapons on the one hand. On the other, they are even hatching a plot to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and hurl the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" into a Korean war.

Choosing it as the basic strategy of their Korean policy to create "two Koreas", they resort to more tenacious manoeuvres to freeze the division of Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries take an active part in the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy. They are strengthening their domination over South Korea and stretching the tentacles of reinvasion deep into the region.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation and the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion scheme in South Korea are further fanned up and accelerated by the Chon Tu-hwan group's treacheries.

The October democratic resistance and the "October Incident" 7 years ago showed that a group of traitors who turn their back on the country and the nation could neither stay long nor go scotfree.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule should be terminated--this is an important lesson taught by the developments in South Korea since the October democratic resistance.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES INCITEMENT OF CONFRONTATION

SK181018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday hits at the incitement of North-South confrontation by Kim Yong-sik, chairman of the South Korean puppet Advisory Council for Territorial Unification, on October 13.

He drivelled that the North's proposal for talks of military authorities was a "propaganda" and vigilance should be heightened against North's armed buildup and scheme to "invade the South".

The author of the commentary says:

His anti-communist propaganda inconsistent with his post and alien to the question of reunification indicates that he is a splittist trumpeter wearing the mask of "territorial unification".

To allege that the North is intending to take advantage of the political instability of South Korea for "invading the South" is a malicious propaganda of those who do not want the reunification of the country. We have no intention to "invade the South."

He protested that the leftist ideology of students might demolish South Korean "liberal democracy."

To preach "liberal democracy" in a land where the bayonet decides everything is as good as crying that brambles bore apples.

He revealed his true color also when he preached "compromise" to the opposition party, contending that "constitutional amendment through agreement" is "a great undertaking of the state."

This kind of "amendment" is designed to rubberstamp the "bill of constitutional revision stipulating the parliamentary cabinet system", which would legalise the one-party dictatorship of the "Democratic Justice Party", by bringing back to the "National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Amendment" the New Korea Democratic Party which adopted it as its policy not to participate in the "committee" with the ruling-opposition negotiations deadlocked.

The military fascists only are to gain, if the "DJP's" long-term office is allowed by the "constitutional revision oriented to the parliamentary cabinet system." Kim Yong-sik is now backing the prolongation of the dictatorial rule of the "DJP" as its loudspeaker.

It is a splittist act to encourage the fascist rule. This proves that the "Advisory Council for Territorial Unification" is no more than a "government"-sponsored tool for freezing territorial division.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS CRACKDOWN ON ASSEMBLYMEN IN SOUTH

SK181101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, on October 17 issued a press statement denouncing the fascist arbitrariness of the puppet rulers which has become further undisguised these days in South Korea against speeches of opposition "national assemblymen" who called for the unification of the country.

Yom Tae-chun said in his press statement:

As already reported, through his "interpellation to the government" at the puppet National Assembly on October 13 and 14 "Assemblyman" Kim Hyon-kyu from the "New Korea Democratic Party" (NKDP) branded the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" as a "regime without value and qualification to exist any longer" and NKDP "Assemblyman" Yu Song-hwan said "our state pllicy must not be anti-communism but unification".

In this connection, hooligans of the "Democratic Justice Party" met on the night of October 16 and unilaterally pushed a vote for the arrest and detention of Yu Song-hwan through the assembly in an underhand way after blocking even the participation of "assemblymen" from the NKDP and arrested him.

This is an unprecedented fascist rampage and a vicious political "retaliation" on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique which threw away even the spurious signboard of the so-called "division of the three powers" and "parliamentary democracy" and openly negated the so-called "party politics" and "dialogue politics".

The Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression of the opposition "assemblymen" seeks a filthy political purpose to invent a pretext to launch a new campaign of fascist suppression, frightened at the South Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and the action of the South Korean democratic forces against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must draw a proper lesson from the miserable doom of the successive rulers of South Korea who met a disgraceful end, while

taking anti-communism as "state policy" and seeking fascism, treachery and division, and stop at once suppressing opposition "assemblymen", democratic figures, patriotic students and people who call for democracy and unification.

The United States is wholly to blame for the Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppression of the opposition party this time.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS DFRF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SK220504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--An extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was held Tuesday at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and officials concerned.

The meeting discussed the adoption of measures to expose and denounce the anti-communist fascistization policy of the South Korean puppet clique against the peaceful reunification of the country.

Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee, made a report.

She recalled that the South Korean puppets have gone on the fascist rampage, branding as "pro-communist" the remarks of an opposition "national assemblyman" who called for the reunification of the country through his "interpellation" at the puppet National Assembly some time ago.

She described this as the fascist rowdyism unprecedented in the world history of parliaments.

She said:

The call of an opposition "national assemblyman" for reunification at the "National Assembly" was a lawful political activity which does not go against the present "Constitution" and "National Assembly management rule" of South Korea. There can be no ground or pretext to incriminate it.

If Yu Song-hwan's words should be regarded as a crime, it would be quite natural to arrest and sternly punish, first of all, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet himself who talks about "peaceful unification", even proposing "talks of top-level authorities".

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should squarely look into the reality and act with discretion. They should stop at once the reckless suppression of the students and democratic forces, unconditionally release all the political prisoners and guarantee their freedom of political activities and democratic freedom and rights to the people.

The United States is wholly to blame for the current suppression of the opposition party in South Korea.

The United States should not instigate the South Korean puppets to the suppression of the democratic forces and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

Discussions were made on the questions put on the agenda.

A letter to the political parties and social organizations of all countries of the world was adopted at the meeting.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KSDP LEADER DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNISM REPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK220459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, made public a press statement Tuesday denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for kicking up an anti-communist suppressive row after the remarks of Yu Song-hwan, a "national assemblyman" from the New Korea Democratic Party, that "the state policy must not be anti-communism but be unification".

He said:

As for the remarks of "Assemblyman" Yu Song-hwan, they were for achieving unity and unification, not confrontation and division between fellow countrymen. They reflected the demand of the people of all walks of life of South Korea desirous of a peaceful reunification of the country.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, has started a repressive campaign, crying that they would not renounce the anti-communist "state policy". This tells that the "national reconciliation" and "democratic unification" noisily advertised by them are no more than an argument for confrontation and war. If a "national assemblyman" must be arrested for his call for national unity and peaceful unification, it follows that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the "Democratic Justice Party" clan who clamour about "national reconciliation and democratic unification", even proposing "talks of top-level authorities", must face a more severe penalty.

I, on behalf of the members of our Social Democratic Party who value democracy and social justice and aspire after the peaceful reunification of the country, bitterly denounce the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan group.

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHONDOIST PARTY LEADER DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK220429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group must stop at once its intensified fascist suppression of South Korean people and democratic forces, while clinging to the anti-communist "state policy" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, release unconditionally all the arrested and detained political prisoners and ensure freedom of their political activities.

Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, declared this in his press statement issued Monday.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet and the clan of the "Democratic Justice Party", his private political party, taking issue with the remarks at the so-called "National Assembly" of a "New Korea Democratic assemblyman" who called for national unification, are weaving a heinous plot to launch a harsh suppressive campaign against their dissidents and democratic forces including the "New Korea Democratic Party" with this incident as an occasion, he pointed out, and said:

The assertion of the "Democratic Justice Party" is that unification and national unity are not necessary but the anti-national reactionary idea and colonial system of South Korea implanted by the U.S. imperialists should be extended to the northern half of the republic by means of "anti-communism" and "prevailing anti-communism".

This is an intention to invade the North under the anti-communist slogan, a delusion to keep the territory of the country and our nation divided indefinitely into two and a frenzied scheme to suppress the democratic forces and realize long-term office by brandishing the club of anti-communism.

The question of Korean reunification can be solved only when the North and the South unite for the nation's great common cause of reunification on condition of tolerating each other's systems.

Chong Sin-hyok expressed support to the "New Korea Democratic Party" of South Korea which declared the "DJP's" fascist outrage of arresting its "national assemblyman" null and void and called for the overthrow of the military dictatorial "regime".

/6091
CSO: 4100/036

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SEOUL--Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--An annual report of the Amnesty International dated October 15 points to the blatant violations of human rights in South Korea such as imprisonment without trial, tortures and political assassination. Noting that the South Korean puppet clique frequently impose long prison terms upon people, the report says some political prisoners have been kept behind bars for 10 years or more. It says the South Korean puppet clique put prisoners to electric torture, no-sleep torture and so forth. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 17 Oct 86 SK] /6091

DPRK ARRESTS S. KOREAN ON SPY CHARGES--Pyongyang, October 22 (XINHUA)--A South Korean was arrested on charges of spying in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the DPRK CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported today. According to the agency, Kim Chang-kie, 48, said he was trained by the South Korean Security Ministry and assigned a spying mission in July, 1985. He is reported to have said his job was to assassinate DPRK officials, garner antagonists, organize an uprising when war breaks out and collect information on military installations. The agency said Kim Chang-kie entered DPRK last November disguised as a cook on a commercial vessel. DPRK urged the U.S. and South Korea to stop plotting against it, the report said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 22 Oct 86 OW] /6091

GROUP TO CHECK U.S., JAPANESE ECONOMIC INTRUSION--Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--Forty South Korean organizations including the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, the Council of the Movement for the Democratic Press and the Seoul Federation of Labour Movement formed the "Federation of All-People Movement To Check U.S. and Japanese Economic Aggression", a new joint organization, at the Christian Hall in Seoul on October 21 and declared that they would intensify the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, anti-"government" struggle, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. In their joint declaration, these organizations analysed the South Korean economic situation and pointed out that "the U.S. economic plunder, coupled with that of Japan, has reduced the South Korean economy completely to a colonial economy". It expressed determination to wage all forms of struggle to check the U.S.-Japanese economic plunder and fight to overthrow the military dictatorial "regime" and win democracy. The federation elected Kye Un-che, vice-chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, and seven other figures co-representatives. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 24 Oct 86 SK] /6091

CSO: 4100/036

OLYMPIC GAMES

ROK WARNS AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT 1988 OLYMPICS

SK110044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The government will deal sternly with any attempts to degrade the achievement of the just ended 10th Asian Games and marring the 1988 Olympics, Culture-Information Minister Yi Wung-hui said yesterday.

In a statement "relating to maneuverings to hamper the Asiad and Olympics," Yi said, in his capacity as government spokesman, that the argument of some "impure elements" that the Asiad had resulted in a deficit was totally false.

"There is no doubt that such an argument has its origin in jealousy about our national growth and that it is a false propaganda....

"The government has conducted the Asiad successfully without borrowing a single dollar from abroad. The size of the investment for the 1986 Asiad and 1988 Olympics is only one-fifth of that for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics," the minister said.

Claiming that some "impure elements" here were making arguments similar to the vicious propaganda of North Korean Communists, he asserted that the people should not condone such perverted propaganda and agitation.

"To repeat the success of the Asiad in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, we should deter any acts seeking to disrupt national law and order in attempts to overthrow the current system.

"The government strongly calls upon the impure organizations and leftleaning extremists to repent of their past wrongdoings and participate in the grand march for national development. We also urged the North Korean Communists to immediately stop all vicious attempts to disintegrate our society and return to the plaza of national reconciliation," he said.

In a broadcast on 6 October, one day after the end of the Asian Games, Yi said, Pyongyang propagandized absurd allegations that Seoul was criticized and derided in and out of the country throughout the games.

He said Pyongyang also repeated its preposterous assertions that the games was struck in the red and intended to perpetuate the South-North division and that Seoul was not a proper place for the 1988 Olympics.

/9274
CSO: 4100/029

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

JOINT ROK-U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE ANNOUNCED

SK211220 Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--Korean and U.S. naval forces will begin Wednesday conducting a joint mining and explosive ordnance disposal exercise in the sea near the southern port city of Chinhae, it was announced Tuesday.

A spokesman for the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) said the 12-day exercise, called Minex 87-1K, will involve aircraft of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, Seventh Air Force and Strategic Air Command and ships of the Korean Navy.

The purpose of the 12-day exercise is to build experience in mine laying, sweeping, recovery, explosive ordnance disposal, air-to-air intercepts, air-to-air combat and joint operations, the spokesman said.

In addition, he said, the training maneuvers are designed to enhance the spirit of cooperation and readiness of the participating forces.

Noting that three sides of Korea are faced with seas and that North Korea has massively built up their naval strength, both Korean and U.S. military authorities have emphasised the importance of sea defensive systems, the spokesman said.

Moscow's strategic interests and concern over the peninsula have intensified as the Korean East Sea and Korean Strait become more important for the Soviets' growing Pacific fleet.

/9274
CSO: 4100/029

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

PROPOSED 1987 BUDGET 12.9 PERCENT HIGHER THAN FOR 1986

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 25 August, the government and the DJP began discussing the draft budget for the 1987 fiscal year at a joint meeting to thrash out differences over the draft.

At the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che stated that the 1987 budget prepared by the government is scaled at 15.58 trillion won, or a 12.9 percent increase over the 13.8 trillion won budget for the current fiscal year. The net increase is about 1.78 trillion won.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim said that the government plans to increase tariffs on imported crude oil from the present 15 percent to 25 percent next year as a source of revenue to cover the projected budget increase.

The following the some of the major items of the projected spending proposed by the government:

As funding for stimulating economic invigoration in the countryside, including funds to finance comprehensive economic measures for the farming and fishing villages and to help farmers and fishermen with their operating funds, 483 billion won is earmarked, or 288.2 billion won more than the current budget of 195.8 billion won. This represents a 146.7 percent jump.

In the social development area, 293.8 billion won is earmarked, or a 65.2 billion won increase over the current budget of 228.6 billion won. The rate of increase is 28.5 percent.

As the budget for programs to improve the quality of education, 92.5 billion won is earmarked, or 26.6 billion won more than the current budget. This represents a 40.4 percent increase.

As funding for highway expansion programs intended for balanced regional development, 119.8 billion won is earmarked, or 32.2 billion won more than the 1986 budget. The rate of increase is 36.8 percent.

The budget for subsidizing housing construction for people in the low-income bracket is scaled at 131.7 billion won, which is about half the 250 billion

won requested by the DJP and 13.3 billion won less than the current budget of 145 billion won.

The aggregate 1987 budget to finance the seven major programs emphasized by the DJP as a policy goal, including the invigoration of the rural economy and aid for people in the lower-income bracket, totals 1.5 trillion won, or 42.8 percent increase over the current budget of 1.08 billion won. Granted that this increase is far above the rate of increase for the total budget for this year, the DJP is of the opinion that the proposed increase is far short of the amount required to implement the party's basic policy for radically increasing the apportionment of fiscal funds for improving the living standard of the people, including those in the countryside. On the basis of this judgment, the DJP urged the government to boost funding for this area to 2.2 trillion won as it had originally requested.

When subcommittee sessions of the government-party consultative conference begin on 26 August, the DJP plans to press for an increase in the seven major programs set as a policy goal.

As part of the rural economic invigoration program, the DJP plans to boost funding needed to assist in creating coastal fishing grounds and training next-generation farmers and fishermen in an effective way, to expand the scope of help to farmers and fishermen with their operating funds, and to increase farmland rearrangement and agricultural stabilization funds, as well as subsidies for fishing port construction projects.

In preparation for the projected introduction of a national medical insurance system in 1989, the DJP will soon work out concrete measures to introduce the system in the countryside in 1988 and expand it into the rest of the country by 1989. Necessary funding will be earmarked in the budget. To increase support for people in the lower-income bracket and low-wage laborers, the party plans to work out, within this month, a package of measures providing aid to the needy, expanding social welfare facilities, improving the well-being of the workers. The necessary funds will be earmarked in the budget for the next fiscal year.

The amount earmarked in the 1987 budget for contribution to the National Housing Fund and for subsidies for rental housing construction, intended for stable housing for people in the lower-income bracket, is 126.7 billion won, which is about in the same range as this year's corresponding budget of 125 billion won, and the DJP feels that the proposed amount is not enough. Therefore, it plans to press for an increased funding allocation in this area.

For the purpose of fostering medium and small businesses and improving their operating efficiency through technological development, the DJP plans to increase funding for investment in the Medium and Small Business Banks, the subsidy to the Small Business Development Fund, the contribution to the fund for open operation, and subsidies to specific research and development projects. In the area of education, the DJP plans to reduce teachers on the waiting list, increase the government contribution to the private schools development fund, and enlarge the scope of subsidies for dormitory construction in public and private enterprises. (See Table 1)

Table 1. 1987 Budget Compared With 1986 Budget
(in 100 million won)

Items	86 budget	87 budget (draft)	Increase or decrease (Δ mark denotes decrease)	%	Remarks
Fixed expenditures	91,539	103,773	12,234	13.4	Defense expenditure Grants (legal rates) Personnel expenditure Reserve expenditure
Basic administrative expenses	2,174	2,295	121	5.6	Increase in 86 was 6.3 percent
Grain fund and support for special farm projects	5,261	4,411	Δ850	Δ16.2	
Grain fund	3,500	2,850	Δ650	Δ18.6	Includes 85 billion won in interest on loans from the Bank of Korea
Support for special farm projects	1,761	1,561	Δ200	Δ114	
Expenditures for measures and projects	39,031	45,326	6,295	16.1	Increase in 86 was 15.7 percent
Welfare measures for farm and fishing villages	4,603	8,608	4,005	87.0	
Investment in projects	34,428	36,718	2,295	6.7	
Total	138,005	155,805	17,800	12.9	

13311/6091
CSO: 4107/009

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES' LAUREL DEPARTS FOR MANILA--Seoul, 13 Oct (AFP)--Filipino Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel left here Monday for Manila after a week-long official visit to South Korea, officials said. During his stay, Mr Laurel met President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister No Sin-yong, as well as other government officials, including Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, to discuss ways of strengthening bilateral ties, the officials said. At talks Friday with Mr Choe, Mr Laurel reaffirmed Manila's policy of not recognizing North Korea. The South Korean official, meanwhile, agreed to give favorable consideration to Mr Laurel's request that in order to increase bilateral trade, Seoul import from the Philippines such agricultural products as bananas and coconut oil. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 13 Oct 86 HK] /9274

ROK ARRESTS 4 JAPANESE MONKS--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Four Japanese Buddhist monks were arrested Monday for violating South Korea's immigration law and will be expelled this week, the Korean Justice Ministry reported. Immigration officials said that the monks, including Hoko Yamakuchi, the head priest of a Japanese Buddhist temple under the control of Ichiren Sect, carried out missionary activities after entering korea for sightseeing purposes. The four arrested were admitted into Korea with tourist visas on 7 October but participated in a Buddhist mass, held last Thursday in the "Taehan Temple," Ichiren Sect's Korean branch. Through their participation in the mass, the monks propagated their religion to about 600 Korean Buddhists illegally, according to the officials. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/029

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTER URGES JAPAN TO HELP REDRESS TRADE IMBALANCE

SK150247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Tuesday asked Japan to reduce tariff rates of 37 manufactured goods and 29 agricultural products to help redress the perennial trade imbalance between the two neighboring countries.

Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae made the request upon receiving a visit from Kiyohisa Mikanagi, Japanese ambassador to Seoul, on Tuesday.

Na said that Japan should expand generalized system of preference (GSP) benefits to Korean commodities and should not remove some Korean goods from the list of items covered by the GSP.

Japan is in the process of revising its GSP list, and the revisions will be implemented next April.

Na also asked Japan to open its markets to an extend proportionate to its economic status in the world by reducing or eliminating on-traiff import regulations, such as quotas and the complicated certification system for quality and standards.

The Korean Government has already requested Japan to exempt Korean commodities that pass authorized Korean inspections from Japanese quality and standards tests.

The Trade and industry minister also asked Japan to cooperate more fully in promoting the Korean parts industry, the transfer of advanced technologies to Korea and the training of Korean technicians in Japan.

More than 300 Korean technicians should receive training in up-to-date technologies at authoritative public and private organizations in Japan every year, Na added.

Only 116 Koreans underwent technological training in Japan last year.

Na's requests are expected to come up again at the 14th Korea-Japan Ministerial Conference in November and at the 19th Korea-Japan trade talks in December, a ministry source said.

/9274
CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK OFFICIAL ON KIM IL-SONG SPA CANDIDACY

SK140330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Speech by Kim Song-su, responsible secretary of the Taean District party committee, chairman of the Taean District People's Committee, and chairman of the No. 651 Taean election precinct's election committee, at a meeting of electorates of the No. 651 Taean election precinct held at the Taean revolutionary museum plaza in Taean District, Nampo City, on 12 October to recommend candidates for SPA deputies--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: We are here at a meeting of the electorates of the No. 651 Taean election precinct to recommend candidates for SPA deputies amid a solemn environment in which all the people across the country are effecting a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and energetically accelerating the historical march designed to realize the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural.

The election of deputies to the Eighth SPA which is to be held at a historic moment, when uninterrupted advances are being made in revolution and construction under the leadership of the party and leader and when our Republic has reached a new era of prosperity, is a great political event greatly significant in consolidating rock-firm the government of the Republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in further energetically accelerating the cause of chuche revolution.

The upcoming election of SPA deputies will once again energetically display before the whole world the indomitable might of our people who are rallied firmly around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and will provide a new, epochal turning point for the consolidation of the accomplishment attained by the government of the Republic and or the struggle to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the fatherland.

Comrades, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have long waged an arduous and tireless struggle for their rights as the masters of state and society and for their own sovereign rights.

Our peoples government is a chuche-type revolutionary government which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Cormade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of the Republic is a true advocate of our people's democratic freedom and rights and a revolutionary banner of national sovereignty and prosperity.

Since the day it was founded, our people's government has thoroughly defended the working mass' freedom and rights and has led our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work to a brilliant victory.

By advancing under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's government has victoriously carried out serious social changes and the enormous cause of construction by braving difficulties and ordeals. Not only has the peoples government smashed the maneuvers of all sorts of enemy, but it has also honorably defended the sovereignty of the fatherland and revolutionary gains and has firmly established an ever-victorious, invincible all-people defense system capable of striking at and expelling any kind of invasion by the imperialists by implementing our party's military lines of self-defense.

Under the leadership of our party, the people's government has achieved giant advances in the work of remolding ideology and in socialist economic and cultural construction by energetically pressing forward with the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Our Republic has now entered a new era of revolutionary upsurge and the might of our country has incomparably grown and strengthened itself in all political, economic, cultural, and military fields.

In the bosom of the Republic, our people, enjoying equal rights, are freely participating in the life of state and society, leading a happy and rewarding life.

Without the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is impossible to conceive of anything, ranging from the immortal accomplishment attained in the revolution and construction under the [word indistinct] of the Republic to the genuine independent rights and happiness enjoyed by our people in the bosom of the Republic.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on his scientific analysis of our revolutionary duty and social and class relations in our country, put forward lines for building a chuche-oriented government based on the worker-peasant union led by the working class and dependent on the united front of the broad people, and attained the valuable accomplishment and experience of founding the people's government by establishing the people's revolutionary government, the unique form of government, in the guerrilla bases according to these lines.

Basing himself on the accomplishments and experience of founding the people's government, which he attained during the course of leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly solved the question of sovereignty in a timely manner by founding the people's government amid the fierce struggle against the enemy within and without in the days that have followed national liberation.

With the founding of the chuche-type revolutionary government, the people's government, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have become [word indistinct] masters of the state and society for the first time in history, with sovereign rights placed in their hands, and have come to have a powerful weapon for their revolution and construction.

By thoroughly embodying the immortal chuche idea in all fields of state activity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has illuminated the path for the government of the republic to advance along at every stage of revolutionary development and has energetically led it, making it successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction work by raising the functions and role of the people's government without interruption.

By vigorously advancing according to the revolutionary lines advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's government has been able to victoriously blaze the untrodden path to build a new society and turn our's into a powerful socialist country, politically independent, economically self-reliant, and self-sufficient in terms of defense.

Nestled in the proud single-track path along which the government of our republic has advanced under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the immortal accomplishments of our party.

Presenting revolutionary slogans that call for imbuing society with the chuche idea, our party has wisely led the government of the republic so as to make it thoroughly defend the interest of the working masses by vigorously pushing ahead with such a historic cause and strengthen and develop itself as a powerful revolutionary weapon capable of realizing the people's independent proposals and demands.

Under the wise leadership of the party and leader our republic is now vigorously advancing at the high stage of revolutionary development of imbuing society with the chuche idea. During the course of this solemn march, our revolutionary government and the socialist system have been consolidated and developed to be indomitable and the material and technical foundation of socialism is being further consolidated.

Indeed, because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leads the revolution with his outstanding and tested leadership, the government of the republic has been able to discharge its own mission as a weapon of socialist and communist construction in a wonderful manner and our people are now able to enjoy their independent and creative life as genuine masters of the state and society.

Comrades, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have seen world-renowned changes take place in the land of our Taean as in all parts of the republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led us down a victorious single-track path and turned this piece of remote land located along a river, which was thick with reeds in the past, into a potent base of the nation producing plant facilities, and into the source of the great Taean work methods, thereby making it famous throughout the country by giving on-the-spot guidance to our Taean district as many as 41 times and programmatic teachings on approximately 1,000 occasions since the country was liberated. By so doing, he has also made all the working people lead a happy and cultured life in a workers' city built in a modern way and in developed cooperative farming villages.

The land of Taean, which has opened a new history in the electrical industry of our country under the wide leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has now been turned into a base for producing heavy machinery, one of the world's leading bases for producing heavy machinery.

Under the loving hand of the wide leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Taean has acquired the great honor of being the source of the great Taean work methods.

With a plan in mind to change the guidance system and guiding methods over the national economy according to the new environment, which has changed as a result of the successful implementation of the task of building basic construction in our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Taean electric plant in December 1961, acquainting himself with the overall aspect of such things as guidance over production, supply of materials, rear supply, and party work by staying with us for 10 days, and then established the great Taean work methods, a fundamental change in socialist economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that the superiority and vitality of the new economic management system were highly demonstrated while giving ceaseless on-the-spot guidance and teachings over several hundred times. During the course of the struggle to implement the Taean Work System, plants were built and strengthened to be a loyal group which excellently implemented any difficult task assigned by the party by arming itself with the monolithic idea of the party and to be a large-scale machine industry base producing and ensuring modern power generation facilities and ordered facilities.

In addition to organizing our Taean District as a reliable heavy machine production base, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that modern industrial and cultural cities and developed socialist agricultural communities were built. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song excellently organized the firm rear support bases [words indistinct] and wisely led the work of further developing the rural economy within the district.

Our party wisely led Taean so that [word indistinct] actively contribute to scientifically modernizing and solidifying the national economy as a reliable comprehensive production base for the ordered facilities of the nation and to accelerating socialist construction. Our party also carefully looked after every corner of life of the workers in Taean.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader and to the popular policy of the Government of the Republic, our district, which was once known as a desolate land where people could hardly live, made rapid progress in all domains, including industrial, agricultural, construction, educational, cultural, and public health. Thus, this district has turned into a paradise of the people where all workers enjoy genuine freedom and happiness.

Indeed, our country, which once faded from the stage of history, is today at the great peak of national prosperity and development upon greeting the era of the Workers' Party because we uphold the respected leader at the van of the revolution and because we are led by the great party. Thus, our people, who wandered about in a miserable situation as a nationless people, are displaying great pride as dignified people who are pioneering a new era of independence.

Our people, who fully enjoy independent and creative lives with true dignity and the rights of mankind in the bosom of the republic, deeply cherish lofty pride and prestige as great people who live in the great fatherland. We foresee a boundlessly happy future for ourselves through the prosperity and development of the Republic. We are vigorously fighting with confidence and firm determination to win the final victory of the revolution under the banner of the Republic.

At this significant gathering, I respectfully extend greatest honor and deepest thanks, together with the sense of boundless admiration and burning loyalty of all workers and electorates of the Taean election precinct, to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the immortal chuche idea at an early date, who brightly illuminated the road of advancement for our people with the ray of the chuche idea, who provided us with today's boundless honor and happiness, and who is leading our Republic and people to a brighter future. [applause]

Comrades: It is the greatest honor for our people to follow the wise leadership of the party and the leader by upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Ensured herein is the brighter future of the Government of the Republic.

All workers should mark the election of deputies to the SPA with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor exploits with boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, we should further strengthen and develop the Government of the Republic and the socialist system in our country--the precious gain of our revolution and the cradle of our people's happiness--and effect a new great upsurge in the revolution and construction.

Through the forthcoming election, we should, above all, further strengthen the rank of the revolution and vigorously display the might of our people, who are firmly united based on the chuche idea, to the entire world by consolidating the political foundation of the Government of the Republic to be indomitable.

We should treasure more than anything else our socialist fatherland, which was founded by the respected leader and is being guided by the glorious party, and which has a benevolent socialist system and a genuine popular government. We should boundless love our fatherland and should struggle to glorify it generation after generation.

Today we are faced with glorious and grave tasks to brilliantly implement the manificent socialist economic construction programs of the eighties by registering a new revolutionary upsurge in production and construction and to more vigorously accelerate the demand of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: We should effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by inspiring the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people. "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in manner of the Sohae Lockgate construction!" This is the militant slogan put forward by our party. We should effect a great upsurge in production and construction with the same spirit and vigor with which we built the Sohae Lockgate by upholding the party's militant slogan.

Today construction of major construction projects including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Taechon Power Plant, the Kumgangsan Power Plant, the Sariwaon Potash Fertilizer Plant, land reclamation work, salt ponds, Kwangbok Street, and the second expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Complex is being vigorously carried out in our country in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's magnificent idea and our party's outstanding economic construction operation. When the construction of such major facilities carried out in accordance with the profound ideas of the party and the leader is completed, we will realize the magnificent prospective targets of socialist economic construction and will effect an epochal advance in the struggle to win complete victory in socialism.

The task assigned to the Taean Heavy Machine Complex is very important in the struggle to accelerate and complete the construction of major facilities by the entire country. The Complex should produce and ensure timely and qualitatively the ordered facilities, including generators and turbines, to supply them to the construction sites for hydraulic power plants across the country by continuously waging a vigorous struggle, not relaxing the spirit displayed during the battle to produce the nos. 1 and 2 generators for the Taechon Power Plant.

The local industrial sector within the district should produce and supply more and better consumer goods and processed foodstuffs by vigorously waging the work of mobilizing local raw materials as a mass movement and by strengthening the material and technological foundations of local industry. Thus, it should actively contribute to epochally promoting the people's living standard.

The agricultural sector should produce more grains, vegetables, meat and eggs by vigorously waging the work of discovering new land, of cultivating the land, and by upgrading the standards of the comprehensive mechanization and scientification of the rural economy, thus directing great efforts to rural construction.

The functionaries in the educational, cultural and public health sectors should see to it that the superiority of the socialist system in our country and vitality of the popular policy of the Government of the Republic are fully demonstrated by improving the education work and mass cultural arts works and by constantly promoting the people's health. All workers of the district should constantly innovate and advance by vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the eighties by upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural.

All functionaries and workers should more firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary idea--and should follow and learn from the lofty examples of the young communists and the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who upheld the respected leader as the focus of their unity and who gave their loyalty to him at the dawn of the Korean revolution. Thus, we should highly display the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly fulfilling the party's policy with the spirit of boundless devotion and sacrifice.

All the workers should boldly overcome trials and difficulties with their own strength by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle and cherishing the indomitable fighting spirit of crossing the burning river and rugged and perilous road. They should create new labor exploits by actively mobilizing and utilizing all reserves and potentials.

All domains and units should vigorously carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow and learn from the examples of the unheralded heroes. Thus, they should all become creators of new technology and innovators by upholding the beacon fire of mass technological innovations.

At the same time, we should plan economic organizational work in accordance with the demands of the Taean Work System and should normalize production and construction at a high level. Thus, we should brilliantly overfulfill this year's plan.

The more firmly our people's government grows in strength and the further [words indistinct] advances, more viciously will the class enemy maneuver. We should further heighten revolutionary vigilance, not allowing even the slightest degree of idleness and relaxation to take place, and should always maintain the posture of alertness and being mobilized in accordance with the demands of the prevailing situation and in the development of the revolution. By so doing, we should firmly defend our socialist system and revolutionary gains from the enemy's maneuvers of aggression.

There is no force in the world which can block the road of our people, who are vigorously advancing toward strengthening and development of our revolutionary government and toward the endless prosperity of the republic by upholding the wise leadership of the party and the leader. Let us all vigorously struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the nation by upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea--the ever-victorious banner--along the road indicated by the party and the leader.

Long live the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song! [shouts of hurrahs]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer of all victories and stimulator of the Korean people! [shouts of hurrahs]

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PYONGYANG TV SHOWS CENTRAL REPORT MEETING

SK210400 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Television Service in Korean at approximately 0825 GMT on 16 October carries apparently live reportage on a central meeting held at the 8 February House of Culture that day to mark the 60th anniversary of the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU]. The unannounced program was intercepted in progress. Pak Song-chol is shown speaking when the programming is intercepted.

Although Pyongyang KCNA English in its report and Pyongyang Domestic Service in its 0757 GMT report on the meeting list DPRK party-state leaders Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok and Kang Song-san present at the meeting in addition to Pak Song-chol, the Pyongyang TV footage shows several more WPK Political Bureau members and candidate members seated on the rostrum. From pan shots of the rostrum while Pak Song-chol is speaking, it is possible to identify the following leaders in the first row of the rostrum:

From left to right are: Kang Hui-won, Chong Chun-ki, two unidentified persons, Yi Kun-mo, O Kuj-yol, Kim Hwan, Kim Yong-nam, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san, an empty chair presumably where Pak Song-chol is seated, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Ho Tam, So Yun-sok, Kye Ung-tae, an unidentified person, Kim Pok-sin, and two unidentified persons on the far right.

In the second row, the only officials that are identifiable are Ho Chong-suk (sixth from the left) and Yun Ki-pok (ninth from left).

After Pak Song-chol concludes his report, the program ends after So Yun-sok declares the meeting closed and the audience and people on the rostrum stand to sing the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON DIU FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK200709 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 16 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October editorial: "Let Us Staunchly Advance To Complete the Revolutionary Cause Pioneered Under the Banner of the Down-with-Imperialism Union [DIU]]

[Text] Today, our revolution is vigorously advancing at the high stage of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. Our people mark the 60th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formation of the DIU, under circumstances in which a constant advance is being effected in socialist construction under the leadership of the party and a more brilliant vista is being unfolded on the future road of the revolution.

At present, our people are overflowing with firm resolve to complete the revolutionary cause, which began in the DIU, along the road indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer of the chuche revolutionary cause and the founder and leader of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formation of the DIU was a historic event with epochal significance in our people's revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The DIU, which we organized in 1926, was a vanguard organization to lead the chuche revolutionary cause to victory and a genuinely communist revolutionary organization, the first of its kind in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formation of the DIU was a historic declaration of a new start of the Korean revolution and the struggle to build our party. The DIU was a new-type revolutionary organization which adopted the chuche idea as a guideline and worked independently. Thanks to the formation of the DIU, our people's revolutionary struggle separated itself from all old trends of thought--including flunkeyism and dogmatism--and greeted a new era of advance in accordance with the principle of independence, and the Korean communist movement and the movement for national liberation were able to vigorously march with correct fighting goals, strategies, and tactics. The great historic significance of the formation of the DIU lies in opening the origin of the chuche cause--a sacred revolutionary cause of struggling to realize the independence of the popular masses under the leadership of the

leader while upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader.

The DIU was the first militant vanguard organization which victoriously pioneered the future road of the Korean revolution. Having gone through twists and turns in the initial period of the communist movement, the Korean revolution urgently demanded a powerful vanguard organization capable of leading the revolution to victory while breaking through all ordeals. The DIU was the first communist revolutionary organization which emerged in our country by this urgent demand of the Korean revolution.

The DIU set forth as its program the struggle to achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, to build socialism and communism in our country, and, furthermore, to attain the victory of communism in the world. As a result of the formation of the DIU, the Korean communists and people were able to victoriously advance the Korean revolution under the guidance of the revolutionary vanguard organization with its own guiding idea and fighting program. An exploit of the DIU lies in opening the origin of the struggle to realize the cause of building our party.

Over the past 60 years, our revolution, which made a new start in the formation of the DIU, has traversed the proud road shining with victory and glory. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the cause of achieving the independence of the country and the prosperity of the nation to victory, leading the arduous Korean revolution along the road opened by the DIU. In this historical course, an end was put to the history of protracted national ordeals; our fatherland was changed into a socialist power with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense; and an ever-lasting foundation on which our revolution can advance, winning victory forever, was laid.

Drastically changing the status of the fatherland and the nation and unfolding an endlessly bright vista on the future road of the Korean revolution constitute a great achievement which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained before the times and the revolution.

The entire course from the formation of the DIU to the present is, above all, a proud [word indistinct] along which our revolution was powerfully advanced on the single road of chuche. The flag of the DIU, which flew high during the period in which our revolution underwent serious twists and turns and sufferings, was a great banner of independence. The banner was a torch which resplendently illuminated the road of the revolutionary struggle to realize the cause of national liberation and class emancipation not by depending on foreign forces but by relying on our nation's own strength. The flag powerfully encouraged our people's struggle to achieve national independence while defeating the maneuvers of the imperialists and other class enemies and all types of opportunists and to build a new life. With firm faith that the way for victoriously advancing the revolution and achieving national prosperity lies in fighting along the road indicated by the chuche idea, our people have firmly adhered to and defended the banner of the DIU--the revolutionary banner of chuche. Along this road, our people have accomplished national independence, have defended the sovereignty of the country, have carried out the democratic

revolution and the socialist revolution, and have conducted grand construction work, thereby building a prospering socialist paradise in the fatherland. The epochal changes and achievements attained in our revolution are a proud outcome produced in the struggle to embody the chuche idea under the banner of the DIU.

The entire path of the Korean revolution, which has traversed an original road starting from the DIU, is a course in which our party was founded on a firm organizational and ideological foundation and has been strengthened into an ever-victorious and invincible chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

The formation of the DIU was a glorious starting point in realizing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's conception on building a revolutionary party. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song newly defined the program of the DIU and the principle of its activities and firmly rallied young communists, who were not contaminated by old trends of thought, under its flag. The program of the DIU served as the basis of our party's program; the principle of independence put forward by it became the principle of the construction of our party and its activities; and the communists of new generations, who it had nurtured, became the framework of the founding of our party.

Founded by inheriting the tradition of the DIU, our party has been further disciplined and tested in the struggle for sovereignty, independence, and socialist construction and has been strengthened into a militant party with ever-victorious and invincible might. Our party put forth the constant solidification of its ranks organizationally and ideologically as an important question of consummating the revolutionary cause which was launched in the DIU, and has wisely led this work.

In particular, the course of the struggle to remodel the entire party and the whole society on the chuche idea under the leadership of the party center has been a proud fighting path along which the chuche nature of our party has been made clear and its organizational and ideological foundation has been cemented as firm as a rock. In this course, our party has been strengthened and developed into a party which works with the chuche idea as a leading guideline, a party in which the unitary ideological system is firmly established and which is firmly united on the basis of the chuche idea, and a chuche-oriented revolutionary party which struggles to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by forging the relationship of kin with the popular masses and by increasing their role. Today, our party is displaying the might of being a powerful militant party capable of taking responsibility for and consummating our people's revolutionary cause. This is a brilliant summation of the Korean communist movement which has been conducted for 60 years since the formation of the DIU.

Since it began to pioneer its brilliant road under the banner of the DIU, our revolution has advanced far, breaking through grim ordeals.

However, our revolution has not been completed. Even though the first program of the DIU for constructing a powerful and wealthy independent and sovereign socialist state has been realized, the program for winning victory in the

socialist and communist cause has not yet been carried into practice. Today, we are assigned the heavy historic task of consummating the chuche revolutionary cause, a revolutionary cause which was launched by the DIU, by continuing the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should brilliantly consummate the chuche revolutionary cause--the cause of socialism and communism--by continuing to unyieldingly fight along the road of the revolution which was launched on the sacred top of Mt Paektu.

The revolutionary cause set forth by the DIU is the chuche revolutionary cause. It is the sacred cause of building a communist society by accelerating the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea. We should expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism and attain the ultimate victory of the socialist and communist cause by continuing to staunchly advance along the road of the revolution pioneered by the DIU.

A decisive guarantee for consummating the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation lies in strengthening our party. We should constantly enhance the party organizationally and ideologically in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and firmly realize the leadership of the party.

How solid and mighty the party is depends on how firm the faith of the party members is. The young communists, who were united under the flag of the DIU at the dawn of the Korean revolution, were revolutionary fighters who had the firm attitude and stance of upholding the leader and strong revolutionary faith and fidelity. During the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, they devoted loyalty to the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song under the firm faith that only when they follow the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il-song can they pioneer the destiny of the fatherland and the nation and attain victory in the revolution. Like them, we should unwaveringly and invariably cherish the single heart of loyalty and resolutely defend, safeguard, and uphold the party and the leader, thus becoming ardent chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who uphold the party's cause without even the slightest wavering or hesitation despite whatever difficult and complicated situation may be created on the road of the advance of the revolution.

The DIU was a model of single-hearted ranks, which were integrated with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in which young communists were united with a single will and mind around the leader, and an example of the most solid body in terms of ideological will. The lofty spirit, which overfulfilled these ranks, was a sense of absolute trust in the leader and an ironclad will to believe and endlessly follow only the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

To consummate the revolutionary cause generation after generation, this tradition of unity created in the DIU should be brilliantly defended, inherited, and developed in the struggle of today. All party members and workers should follow the noble example of young communists who have fought while upholding and

revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity, thus more firmly uniting themselves around the party and the leader. In particular, they should firmly consolidate the political and ideological unity of the entire party with the party Central Committee at the center and the solid unity of the revolutionary ranks in ideological will and always defend the purity of the ranks as the apple of one's eye.

The great chuche idea is the guiding idea of our party and a correct guideline which leads our revolution to victory without even slight deviation, turns, or twists. We should more firmly arm ourselves with the great chuche idea and think and act everywhere and at all times only according to our party's idea and intention. We should also thoroughly embody the chuche idea in the economic, cultural, ideological, moral, and other fields of revolutionary struggle, construction work, and social life.

The revolutionary tradition of our party is a chuche-oriented tradition. It consummates endlessly precious ideological and spiritual assets, lofty revolutionary achievements, and rich experiences attained and accumulated over the long historical period of the revolutionary struggle. We should resolutely defend and brilliantly inherit the revolutionary tradition created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and constantly developed and enriched by the party's energetic struggle. All party members and workers should firmly arm themselves with the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party and thoroughly embody it. In particular, they should make our party's revolutionary achievements shine forever.

To consummate the sacred revolutionary cause put forward by the DIU, we should powerfully accelerate socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. Today, in our country a vigorous struggle to realize the grand program for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth party congress is being waged under the leadership of the party. Amid this struggle, the economic might of the country is being enhanced and the material and technological foundation for socialism is being firmly consolidated. We should effect constant upsurges in production in all fields by continuing to thoroughly implement the party's lines of the three revolutions, thereby accelerating chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy and successfully attaining the great 10-point prospective objectives for socialist economic construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has unfolded a great program for economic construction for the sake of the prosperity of the country and the happiness of descendants of the ages to come.

By powerfully accelerating the construction of main establishments with the passion and mettle of having excellently built the Sohae lockgate as a monumental creation of the age of the Workers' Party, we should brilliantly realize the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-sighted concept for economic construction.

The banner uplifted by the DIU was a banner of resolute anti-imperialist struggle. This banner is a great fighting banner which we should invariably uphold in the struggle to establish national sovereignty nationwide and oppose imperialism.

At present, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are viciously sticking to maneuvers to concoct two Koreas in defiance of the unanimous opposition of our people and the revolutionary people of the world and are hellbent on new war provocation maneuvers. As a result, the situation of our country has become strained and the danger of permanent division is further increasing.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the root cause of all the suffering and misery of our people. Unless national reunification is achieved, neither the bright future of our [words indistinct] development of the country can be expected. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea without delay, and the South Korean society must be independent and democratized.

We will smash all maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and certainly accomplish the long-cherished desire of our nation by independently achieving peaceful reunification with the united strength of the nation according to three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

At present, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle is being fiercely staged in the international arena. The aggressive nature of imperialism can never be changed. The U.S. and other imperialists are maliciously challenging the cause of national liberation and independence and the socialist cause everywhere in the world. Neither the question of consolidating national independence and expediting victory in the socialist and communist cause nor the question of preventing war and guaranteeing world peace and security is conceivable without the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

We will powerfully stage the antiwar and antinuclear movement to defend peace in firm unity with the people of socialist and nonaligned countries and the peace-loving people of the world under the anti-imperialist banner of independence and vigorously struggle to build a peaceful new world free from all types of oppression and subjugation.

The revolutionary cause of our people, who inherit the tradition of the DIU in firm unity around the party central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, will advance forever, winning victory.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM HWAN SPEAKS AT HEROES MEETING

SK180317 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Report by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at a meeting of unheralded meritorious persons held in Pyongyang on 13 October and attended by Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Adminsitration Council; Hyon Mu-kwang and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council--read by announcer in gist]

[Text] The reporter [Kim Hwan] stated and the meeting of unheralded meritorious persons is being held in an environment in which a great struggle for economic construction is being waged, according to the grand plan put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, and where upsurges are continuously effected in all fronts of socialist construction.

He noted that this is a meeting of loyalty of the unheralded meritorious persons who have registered great exploits for the country and revolution with endless loyalty to the party and the leader and that the meeting will have important significance in accelerating the forward movement of our people to effect a great upsurge in carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--socialist construction.

The reporter, noting that the movement to learn from the examples of the unheralded heroes is a mass communist movement provided by the great leader and led by our party. He continued: In October 1979, the great leader identified the unheralded heroes who had rendered distinguished service to the party, the revolution, the country, and the people, highly appraised their noble ideological and spiritual traits and their scientific and technological successes, and put forward a task to extensively generalize the unheralded heroes' examples. Our party, upholding the lofty will of the great leader, implemented the movement to learn from the unheralded heroes' examples as a movement of the entire party and all the people.

The party's policy concerning conducting the movement to learn from the unheralded heroes' examples captured the hearts of the masses as it accurately reflects the aspirations of our people and the demands of revolutionary development, and encouraged them to new heroic struggles and exploits. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The movement to learn from the unheralded heroes' examples is a mass movement of ideological reform embodying our party's indoctrination policy for positive reform.

The revolutionary essence of the movement to learn from the unheralded heroes' examples consists in the fact that it is a communist mass movement of high form which makes all working people communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and the leader by embodying our party's indoctrinaton policy for positive reform and which vigorously pushes ahead the chuche revolutionary cause based on their loyalty and patriotic devotion.

The reporter noted that the movement to learn from unheralded heroes brilliantly embodies the effective method of mass indoctrination suitable for the nature of socialist society in conformity with new demands of revolutionary development in which the modeling of the entire society on the chuche idea is being realized.

He noted that the movement to learn from unheralded heroes could be developed thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and our party as in the case of all mass movements. He continued: Even after the movement to learn from unheralded heroes was initiated, the great leader put forward programs and methods whenever necessary to further intensify and develop this movement and powerfully led all the people to a rewarding battle for socialist construction.

At the 11th plenary meeting of the Sixth party Central Committee, the great leader received the unheralded meritorious persons who had been newly brought up in the struggle to uphold and realize the party's mass movement policy, highly commended them, and gave instructions to continuously find unheralded meritorious persons and to further increase the ranks of unheralded meritorious persons by effective ideological indoctrination work. The great leader's instructions on vigorously conducting the movement to learn from unheralded heroes became a guiding policy to be firmly adhered to by party members and the working people, and this became an important turning point in deepening and developing the movement on a new higher stage.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward as an important party policy the movement to learn from unheralded heroes and wisely led the struggle to realize it. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il defined the movement to learn from unheralded heroes as a communist ideological reform movement to foster loyalty to the great leader and the party and clearly elucidated all the theoretical and ideological problems arising in vigorously conducting this movement.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it, for this movement to be vigorously conducted as a movement of the entire party and society, that instances of the unheralded heroes' struggles are extensively publicized in publications,

which include the party newspaper, and that debate on paper of the struggle to learn from the examples is actively conducted based on the entire party.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took important steps to further organize the movement to learn from unheralded heroes' examples in conformity with ever-deepening revolutionary development and ensured that this movement is conducted effectively.

All party organizations, upholding the party's intent, extensively and intensively conducted the movement to learn from unheralded heroes' examples, placing fundamental emphasis on deeply cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader and closely connecting it to the revolution and the leader. Putting forward the slogans [word indistinct] us all become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's" and "Let us all learn from unheralded heroes' [word indistinct]," our party has ensured that the working people learn from the noble loyalty of the young communists and the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionaries who were endlessly loyal to the great leader during the era of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the lofty ideological and spiritual traits of the communist human beings of our times who have inherited it so that they themselves can actively accelerate revolutionization and working classization.

The movement to learn from unheralded heroes' examples was conducted in close connection with the movement to win the three revolutions red flag and the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, thereby highly demonstrating its vitality in carrying out the revolution. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il ensured that the party organizations vigorously push ahead with this movement as one of their important major tasks, in view of the fact that it is an important policy put forward by the party, and that they are finding more unheralded meritorious persons from among the masses and extensively generalize their examples.

The reporter noted that thanks to the energetic guidance and meticulous care of the great leader and our party, our unheralded meritorious persons were able to register brilliant labor exploits in all the guardposts of socialist construction, always maintaining great pride and revolutionary self-respect and that the movement to learn from unheralded heroes' examples could vigorously expand and develop as a movement of the entire party and the entire society.

He stated that the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--have been vigorously pushed forward during the course of actively conducting the movement to learn from unheralded heroes and that continuous innovations are being effected in socialist construction. He continued: The movement to learn from unheralded heroes, above all, is bringing about a great upturn in our people's ideological and spiritual traits and work attitude. At present our party members and working people are highly demonstrating the virtuous attitude with which they live a worthy life, even if it might be brief, for the party and revolution and with which they are willing to devote all their lives to the problems the party intends to solve with a noble mind that they will follow the single road of loyalty as revolutionary fighters for the party and the leader.

Comrade Han Yon-ho, commander of the No. 1 shaft construction platoon of Komdok Mining Complex, for the past 20 years since he laid down his backsack in Komdok after being separated from the army, has participated in the construction of many shafts, including the No. 1 vertical shaft and 12 other vertical shafts and five oblique shafts, sincerely carrying out his duty as an underground scout and greatly contributing to the development of the country's mining industry.

Members of the Sudong work team, including Comrade Yi Chae-sun at the Pungson afforestation station, have successfully demonstrated the ideological and spiritual features of the new generation, which has been indoctrinated and fostered by the party, by demonstrating the honor of forerunners, who have conserved the treasures of the fatherland by voluntarily advancing to the national territory construction sector, and by settling in remote, isolated mountainous regions after giving up entering high school and leaving their homes.

Our workers' noble ideological and spiritual features have been demonstrated by invariably defending revolutionary outposts with a high sense of responsibility as a revolutionary mission with an attitude worthy of masters and by sincerely holding the party and the fatherland in high esteem with pure conscience.

During the nearly 40 years since liberation, Comrade Yun Kyong-yol, woman driver at the second Pyongyang cargo truck station, has shown loyalty while driving along distant roads. Comrade Cha Chi-man, work team leader at the second workshop of the Chollima steel industrial complex, has gloriously defended the steel front by organizing a smelter work team with his sons.

During the course of carrying out the movement to follow and learn from unheralded heroes, science and technology developed vigorously, and great progress was made in socialist economic construction.

Comrade Cho Kwang-hyon, designer at the planning room of the Chongjin steel mill, has attained valuable scientific and technological results in modernizing the steel production process and in strengthening the self-reliant nature of the ferrous industry. Research groups, which includes Comrade U Su-hwan, researcher at the inorganic chemistry research institute of the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Science, have opened a prospect for industrialization of the production of carbide using a new method. Research groups, which includes Comrade Ko Won-sam, deputy director of the spinning research institute of the academy of science for light industry, have successfully resolved technical questions concerning the weaving of various types of high quality cloth with chuche fibers.

After completing the construction of the west sea lockgate, KPA soldiers and the working class, scientists, and technicians in the construction sector have heroically performed exploits at major construction battlefields, including construction sites for the Taechon power plant and the Sunchon vinalon industrial complex, according to our party's farsighted plan for remodeling nature, by showing endless loyalty to the party and the leader and a high sense of responsibility for a revolutionary mission.

During the course of carrying out the movement to follow and learn from unheralded heroes, functionaries' work methods and style have been greatly improved, and their vanguard role has increased in implementing party policies.

Many functionaries of party, state, and economic agencies, including Yi Tong-pin, secretary of the Mundok county party committee; Choe Pyong-yong, secretary of the Nahung village party committee in Puchong county; Cha Sung-in, secretary of the primary party committee of the commercial management station in Anju county; and responsible functionaries of the Maengsan county party committee in South Pyongyan Province and of the Pyongchon district party committee in Pyongyang, have moved people by setting examples to implement party policies and by displaying party-mindedness, the spirit of the working class, and people-mindedness.

Indeed, during the course of vigorously carrying out the movement to follow and learn from unheralded heroes, a great change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual features and work style of our functionaries, party members, and workers, and their loyalty to the party and the revolution and their lofty awareness and zeal in performing their revolutionary mission have been displayed much more highly than ever before.

The reporter stated that the production of many unheralded heroes and persons who have done distinguished service for the state during the course of vigorously carrying out the movement to follow and learn from the example set by unheralded heroes has clearly demonstrated the justness of our party's policy by fostering communist-type men and constitutes the great and proud victories of our party's mass line and its policy for intellectuals.

He said: Our party has pioneered the straight road of equally and quickly occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism by setting forth the unique idea and policy of fostering people into communist-type revolutionaries who are endlessly faithful to the party and the leader and by launching a high-level communist-type mass movement, such as the movement to follow and learn from the example set by unheralded heroes. This is another outstanding achievement attained by our party for the contemporary age and for the revolution. Conveying the feelings of endless reverence and admiration and of burning loyalty cherished by all participants, the reporter extended the greatest honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The reporter stated that we are assigned the honorable task to consolidate the success already attained in the movement, to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes, and to further expand and develop this movement. He stated that vigorously carrying out the movement to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes is an urgent requirement to much more quickly revolutionize society, fill it with the working class, accelerate socialist economic and cultural construction based on the awareness and consciousness of the broad strata of the people, and successfully carry out the vast task of socialist construction today. He then continued: All party members and workers should follow and learn from the ideological and spiritual

features of the unheralded and persons who have done distinguished service for the state and should display the revolutionary fighting spirit displayed by these heroes and persons in all sectors and units. They should, above all, firmly grasp the movement to follow and learn from the example set by unheralded heroes as a movement to reform ideologies among party members and workers, based on the work of developing faithfulness to the party and leader. They should extensively and profoundly carry out this movement.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: Most important in following and learning from the example set by the unheralded heroes is to follow and learn from their faithfulness to the party and the leader.

Strengthening, among party members and workers, indoctrination on faithfulness to the party and the leader is the important mission of our party's ideological work, and the living example of faithfulness shown by unheralded heroes who have done distinguished service for the state has great influence.

We should extensively conduct propaganda among party members and workers on the noble ideological and spiritual features of the unheralded heroes and persons who have performed distinguished service for the state by using various publications and mass media and propaganda and agitation means, such as newspapers, radio, and television; should discover a larger number of the unheralded heroes and persons who have performed distinguished service for the state; and should further strengthen the work of extensively generalizing their deeds and fighting experiences.

In particular, we should indoctrinate and foster all party members and workers into communist revolutionaries who are endlessly faithful to the party and the leader, by closely combining the movement to follow and learn from the examples set by the unheralded heroes with the work of following the living example of the faithfulness displayed by the young communists and by the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots during the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighting period, and the noble fighting spirit displayed by the unheralded heroes during the fatherland liberation war and by the heroic warriors during the postwar rehabilitation period.

During the course of following and learning from the example set by the unheralded heroes, we should firmly arm ourselves with a chuche-type revolutionary world outlook and should highly display the revolutionary fighting spirit of thinking and acting only in accordance with the requirement of the chuche idea.

Firmly arming ourselves with a chuche-type viewpoint and stand constitutes the indispensable requirement of our revolution and the revolutionary duty of party members and workers. Just as the unheralded heroes and persons who have performed distinguished service for the state, all party members and workers should correctly develop the chuche-type viewpoint of resolving all questions to meet the requirements and interest of our revolution and the situation in our country and should highly display the revolutionary fighting spirit of

self-reliance in carrying out their revolutionary task. By thinking and acting in accordance with the party's intent, all should brilliantly live the moment of the revolution with the awareness of being masters of their assigned revolutionary duty and with a high-level sense of responsibility and should become the creator of heroic exploits and innovators.

By combining the movement to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes with the work of reforming people's ideologies and with the practical struggle for socialist construction, we should help all workers develop themselves into ardent revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader in the course of implementing our party's farsighted plan for economic construction.

By positively participating in the technological revolution, upholding the party's militant call for vigorously accelerating the advance movement in the 1980's in the manner of building the West Sea lockgate, and by devoting their wisdom and energy to socialist economic construction, all party members and workers should become the creator of exploits in the worthwhile struggle to make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific; to further strengthen the might of the self-reliant people's economy; and to epochally improve the people's standard of living.

Calling for further increasing the role of the unheralded heroes and persons who have performed distinguished service for the state--forerunners of the movement to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes--in this movement, the reporter urged persons who have performed distinguished service for the state to bear deep in their hearts the high honor accorded by the party, to influence the people by setting a practical example to them, to vigorously call on them to implement party policies, and to carry out their work in a manner worthy of the faithful servants of the people.

Calling for increasing the role of party organizations at all levels to much more vigorously carry out the movement to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes to meet the requirements for developing the situation, the reporters stressed the need to firmly grasp and to steadily forge ahead with this movement.

He urged party organizations to pay close attention to successfully carrying out work with the unheralded heroes and persons who have performed distinguished service for the state, and to positively help them carry out more work for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people by always remembering the party's great trust in and expectation of them and by displaying high revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness and to help them make the flower of the revolution blossom continuously. He also urged party organizations to help the broad strata of the people much more positively participate in the movement to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes by increasing the role of workers' organizations in this movement.

He said that by closely combining the movement to follow and learn from the example set by the unheralded heroes with various mass movements, including the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, continuous

innovations should be brought about in producing a larger number of unheralded persons who have performed distinguished service for the state, in making society always seethe with a revolutionary spirit, and in brilliantly implementing our party's magnificent plan for socialist economic construction.

The reporter urged all to greet the upcoming Supreme People's festive revolutionary holiday with high political zeal and brilliant labor success and to bring about and make continuous innovations and advances to make significant 1987 a brilliant year in the struggle to achieve the victory of the chuche cause and the prosperity of the fatherland.

The meeting continues.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

/

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YOM TAE-CHUN ADDRESSES DFRF MEETING

SK180209 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The 73d meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was held yesterday in Pyongyang. Respectfully placed in the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Chong Sin-hyok, Chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yom Tae-chun, Chong Tu-hwan, and Yo Yon-ku, chairmen of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Tae-sop, vice chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party; vice chairmen and members of the DFRF Central Committee; and personages concerned.

Chairman Yom Tae-chun made an opening speech. He said that under circumstances in which all the workers are overflowing with a burning resolution to greet the forthcoming election of deputies to the Eighth SPA with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor exploits, the 73d meeting of the DFRF Central Committee is being held.

Noting that on 2 November, the election of deputies to the Eighth SPA will be conducted, he pointed out that the forthcoming election of deputies to the SPA will be a great political event which will strengthen the revolutionary government of the workers and peasants in the northern half of the Republic, accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society, will encourage the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification, will expedite national reunification, and will accelerate the world cause for independence, thus glorifying history forever.

He stated: All the people across the country are overflowing with surging excitement, joy, and deep emotion upon hearing the impressive report that the meeting of the electorates in the No. 651 Taean election district on 12 October held to recommend a candidate for deputy to the SPA highly recommended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for deputy to the SPA and that the meeting of the electorates in the No. 515 Yongsong election district on the morning of 15 October highly recommended the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great inheritor of the chuche cause, as a candidate for deputy of the SPA.

He stressed the fact that the working class and workers in Taean highly recommended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for deputy to the SPA and that the working class and workers in Yongsong highly recommended the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a candidate for deputy to the SPA is the clear expression of boundless loyalty to and admiration for the respected leader and our party that are deeply cherished in the hearts of all people, and is a vigorous demonstration of the might of our people who are firmly united around the party and the leader and of the firm nature of our country's most superior socialist system.

He also noted that this is an expression of our people's lofty praise of the immortal achievements made by the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il before the nation, the people, the times, and the revolution.

He said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, embarking on the road of revolution at an early date, created the immortal chuche idea and organized and led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which lasted for more than 20 years, to victory. Thus, he achieved the historic cause of national liberation and built a genuine people's government which represents and safeguards the interests of all people and masses including the working class in our country.

The great leader turned our country into a powerful socialist state with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense and is leading our people to victory, honor, happiness, and prosperity by always embracing them in his broad bosom and extending various fatherly love and care.

He pointed out that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has made the immortal and imperishable chuche idea blossom fully in this land by brilliantly following the lofty intention of the great leader; has made our country mark the best days of national prosperity and development, which our country had not marked before, by strengthening and developing the regime of the Republic into an invincible revolutionary one; and has provided our people with a great honor and happiness and a more brilliant future. He also pointed out that all electorates, having as an unshakable conviction the notion that the boundless development of our fatherland and the eternal happiness of our nation lie in highly upholding the great leader and following the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, must display all of their loyalty toward the party and the leader in the upcoming election of deputies to the SPA.

Pointing out the task of further strengthening the revolutionary regime of our workers and peasants, he said that we must solidify our revolutionary regime like a rock by further strengthening the people's regime and thoroughly materializing all of its policies through this upcoming election.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We must brilliantly complete the chuche revolutionary cause and the socialist, communist cause by continuously and undauntedly struggling along the revolutionary road which began from the sacred mountain of Paektu.

He stressed that we must have all workers more vigorously struggle to complete the chuche cause, which the great leader cultivated and which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is making brilliant, to accelerate the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea by more highly holding the banner of three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and to realize the cause of socialist construction and of reunifying the fatherland ahead of time.

In conclusion, while saying that he believes that the members of the DFRF Central Committee and responsible officials of various party and social organizations, who are participating in the meeting, will make every effort to make all electorates of all walks of life display all their loyalty toward the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by unanimously participating in the work of electing deputies to the SPA, he announced the 73d meeting of the DFRF Central Committee open.

An agenda on adopting a letter of appeal of the DFRF Central Committee to all Korean people on the occasion of the [upcoming] election of deputies to the SPA was discussed in the meeting.

The letter of appeal of the DFRF Central Committee to all Korean people on the occasion of the [upcoming] election of deputies to the SPA was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DFRF APPEAL TO KOREAN PEOPLE

SK210300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Apparent text of a letter of appeal to all Korean people adopted at the 73d meeting of the DFRF Central Committee in connection with the elections of deputies to the SPA--read by announcer]

[Text] All workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals, and all male and female citizens of the Republic, 2 November is election day for deputies to the Eighth SPA. The election of deputies to the Eighth SPA will be conducted amid the solemn circumstances in which our Republic has entered the period of new revolutionary upsurge and in which constant advance is being effected in all fields of the revolution and construction.

All of the working people throughout the country are now waging the vigorous struggle to achieve the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and to expedite the country's reunification and the complete victory of socialism.

The upcoming elections of deputies to the SPA which will be conducted in such an important historic period will be a political event of great significance in the struggle to deepen the regime of the Republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to further consolidate and develop the socialist system, and to accelerate the cause of modeling the society after the chuche idea.

The upcoming elections will vigorously demonstrate to the world once again the political and ideological unity and invincible might of our people who have firmly rallied around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It will also clearly show our people's absolute support for and trust in our Republic.

The upcoming elections will also provide an occasion of epochal turn in further consolidating the brilliant victory and achievements registered by our Republic under the wise leadership of the great leader Cormade Kim Il-song and in expediting the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification. Through the upcoming elections, we will consolidate and strengthen our supreme sovereign organ with representatives of tempered and tested workers, farmers,

soldiers, and working intellectuals who are infinitely loyal to the revolutionary cause of chuche and who have struggled with all devotion for the fatherland and the people. Thus, we will more firmly deepen our revolutionary sovereignty.

The regime of our people is not only the revolutionary regime which has inherited the brilliant tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese struggle, but is also the chuche-oriented regime which we ourselves have chosen, built, and managed in conformity with our own situation, proceeding from the demands of the Korean revolution and the desire of our working people.

Our people's regime is not only a genuine democratic regime representing and protecting the interests of all of the masses of people, including the working class, but is also a genuine regime which has taken deep roots among the broad masses and which has maintained kindred ties with them.

With the founding of the people's regime, it has been possible for our people to grasp sovereignty for the first time in history in their own hands, to become the genuine masters of the state and society, and, thus, to possess a mighty weapon in the revolution and construction.

Our people's regime has outstandingly performed its mission as the weapon for the revolution and construction and has registered immortal achievements which will shine forever in the history of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since the first day of its founding, our people's regime has thoroughly defended and protected the freedom and rights of the masses of working people and has led our people's struggle for the revolution and construction to the brilliant victory.

By advancing while upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's regime has victoriously carried out the struggle for social reforms and grand construction and surmounted all sorts of difficulties and trials and has thus smoothly provided the people, the masters of the state and society, with an independent and creative life.

Our people's regime successfully carried out the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic over a short period of time after national liberation [in 1945] by upholding the line for building a new democratic Korean propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. As a result, our people's regime liquidated the colonial and semi-feudal old social system and opened the wide road which leads to socialism.

During the arduous period of the fatherland liberation war, the regime of the Republic vigorously organized and mobilized the People's Army and the people to participate in the sacred war of annihilating the enemy under the excellent and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, it honorably defended the country's sovereignty and the nation's dignity, firmly defended the gains of the revolution, and demonstrated the boundless vitality and might of our Republic.

By vigorously accelerating the socialist revolution and construction according to the unique line and policies propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the postwar period, the regime of our Republic has established an advanced socialist system devoid of exploitation and oppression in the northern half of the Republic and brilliantly carried out the historic task for socialist industrialization over a short period of time.

By adopting as its general task the modeling of society after the chuche idea under the leadership of the WPK and by vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions-- ideological, technological, and cultural--to realize this general task, the regime of the Republic has rapidly accelerated our revolution and construction.

Today, all working people throughout our country have not only firmly armed themselves with the immortal chuche idea, but have also firmly rallied as one around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK. They have thus vigorously accelerated the achievement of the grandeus and prosperity of the Republic with a common ideal and goal and through a most firm [words indistinct] unity and comradely cooperation.

The socialist system of our country is consolidating and developing with each passing day and the might of the Republic is being constantly strengthened in all fields--political, economic, cultural, and military.

Our Republic is a powerful socialist country which enjoys independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. It is the firm stand and principle of the activity of the regime of our Republic to resolve all problems that arise in its revolutionary struggle, construction projects, national reunification task, and foreign affairs according to its own faith and relying on the people strength.

Our Republic has not only a mighty and developed self-reliant economy operated using its own resources and technology, by its own economic cadres and equipped with up-to-date technology, but also on ever-victorious and invincible national self-defense capability.

Under the superior socialist system of our Republic, our people freely participate in the state and society on an equal footing and live and work happily without worrying about food, clothing, and housing and receive an education and medical treatment free of charge.

Our people have the great dignity and honor of leading happy and rewarding lives in the bosom of the republic while effecting epochal changes and advances in the revolution and construction under the banner of the Republic.

Our Republic has exercised its complete sovereignty in the international arena. The prestige of the Republic and the dignity of our people are enhanced with each passing day. We have numerous friends, supporters, and sympathizers everywhere around the world. The international solidarity with our revolution is constantly being strengthened.

We have never before witnessed over its 5,000-year history the demonstration of prosperity and the mighty appearance enjoyed by our country today.

The Republic, enjoying infinite grandeur and prosperity, has become the beacon of hope for the South Korean people who suffer under the oppression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The Republic has also become the genuine fatherland of all overseas Korean compatriots, including the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

The regime of the Republic, because of its incomparable superiority and the brilliant achievements it has produced for the fatherland and the nation, has enjoyed absolute support and trust from all the Korean people.

Our people, who have felt deep in their hearts the preciousness of the socialist fatherland and the regime of the Republic through their arduous struggle and rewarding life, have firmly believed that only the Republic can ensure their independent and creative lives and have foreseen with certainty a happier future in strengthening and developing the Republic.

All of the people of our country deem it their infinite honor and with pride live to work as citizens of the republic and seethe with burning determination to struggle, devoting their all, for the defense of the Republic and for its grandeur, prosperity, and development.

The strengthened and developed regime of our Republic and all successes and epochal changes registered in the revolutionary struggle and construction by our people are a result of the wise leaderhsip of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK.

The great leader Cormade Kim Il-song, who has stressed the country's sovereignty as the basic task of the revolution since he embarked down the road of the revolution in his early days, has brilliantly resolved the problems of sovereignty by smashing all manner of obstruction by enemies at home and abroad, following national liberation in 1945, and thus, by establishing the people's regime based on not only the chuche [words indistinct] of building the regime he propounded over the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and also the precious experiences he attained during the arduous struggle to realize the line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the DPRK in September 1948, reflecting the matured demands of the developing revolution and the unanimous desire of the nation. This was a great event of epochal significance in the history of our fatherland and the life of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly elucidated and thoroughly embodied all problems that have arisen in strengthening the regime of the republic and in enhancing its function and role based on the chuche idea at every period and every phase of the developing revolution. Thanks to this, it has been possible for our Republic and people to vigorously advance down the single road of victory.

The chuche-oriented ideology and theories for building the state propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have become firm guiding principles for strengthening and developing our Republic. This ideology and these theories have been brilliantly inherited and developed by the glorious WPK.

Precisely in being blessed with the wise leadership of the WPK headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies the invincibility of the regime of the Republic and the dignity and honor of our fatherland and people. Our people who are vigorously advancing, by following the leadership of the great party and the great leader, will always be ever-victorious. The cause of national reunification and the final victory of the revolution will be achieved without fail.

For all workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals, and citizens of the Republic, the DPRK is the cradle of life where our people can enjoy genuine freedom and happiness. It is also the genuine socialist fatherland of our people.

Greeting the election of deputies to the SPA with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor success is an expression of not only lofty patriotism of devoting all for the grandeur and development of the Republic, but also enthusiastic support for and trust in the regime of the Republic.

All of our people should cherish lofty political zeal and awareness to further strengthen and develop the regime of the Republic and the socialist system and the great gains of our revolution and to make new advances under the banner of the Republic and should turn out as one to the election for deputies to the SPA.

Let us all fully demonstrate our deep trust in the regime of the Republic and our burning patriotism through the upcoming election of deputies to the SPA! Let us demonstrate to the world the might of the invincible unity and cohesion of our people!

Modeling society after the chuche idea is the general duty of our revolution and the final goal of the government of the Republic. Let us effect an epochal advance in the struggle to model society after the chuche idea!

The regime of the people is a political weapon for communist construction. The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the basic method of communist construction.

All citizens should deeply cherish in their hearts the lofty dignity and honor of having the most superior regime and should more firmly deepen the regime of our people for the prosperity of the country and for the happiness of our next generations.

Firmly giving priority to the ideological revolution is the consistent principle that the WPK and the government of the Republic has firmly adhered to it in carrying out the three revolutions.

All working people should take the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche idea, as their revolutionary outlook on the world, should think and act according to the demands of the chuche idea everywhere at all times, and should thus prepare themselves to become communist revolutionaries of the chuche type who struggle for the victory of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

Our people should purely safeguard the glorious revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the period of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and should inherit it generation after generation.

All working people should firmly arm themselves with the glorious revolutionary tradition and should resolutely struggle to complete the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause by actively following and emulating the infinite loyalty to the leader and the revolution displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and their indomitable and immortal revolutionary spirit.

More thoroughly establishing revolutionary work habits is an important demand of our revolution. Our people should thoroughly establish work habits of rejecting senility, slackness, indolence, and relaxation and of militantly and aggressively working and living with revolutionary spirit and zeal in all fields.

All working people should have the revolutionary spirit and habits of carrying out their assigned tasks without fail and in a timely manner by assuming an attitude befitting the masters of the revolution and construction and by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Unheralded heroes are models for communistic human beings and are the outstanding exemplary men everyone should emulate.

All working people should devotedly struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people by emulating the lofty and noble spiritual world of unheralded heroes and their revolutionary work habits.

Organizational life is the blast furnace which tempers ideology and the school which conducts revolutionary indoctrination. Therefore, all working people should treasure their revolutionary organizations, actively participate in organizational life, and, thus, constantly temper themselves in a revolutionary manner through their actual struggle. They should also further enhance their political and practical abilities in conformity with the developing reality by establishing revolutionary study habits among themselves and by constantly conducting study activities.

Proper implementation of socialist economic construction is the ensurance for strengthening the might of socialist system and for highly displaying its superiority.

Today we are faced with unprecedentedly gigantic tasks of economic construction. All workers should brilliantly fulfill this year's plan, thus making the significant next year one during which a new upsurge will be registered

in socialist economic construction. In particular, they should accelerate and complete the construction of major facilities. Thus, they should strengthen the economic might of the nation.

The slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in the manner of construction of the Sohae Lockgate!" reflects the firm revolutionary will of the WPK to make the eighties a great age of victory by making the entire nation overflow with the revolutionary atmosphere following the indomitable revolutionary spirit and struggle traits displayed by the builders of the Sohae Lockgate. Let us effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties in the manner of construction of the Sohae Lockgate.

Rapidly developing major industries and railways transportation is an urgent demand for economic development in our country at present. We must decisively increase the production of coal and ore by reclaiming and expanding large-scale mines with good prospects and cultivating many new mines and coal mines, continuously directing great efforts to the mining industry.

Electric power is the basic power for production. Let us produce more electric power by actively [word indistinct] utilizing new power resource, including hydraulic power plants, and properly carry out the management of facilities in existing power plants.

The machine industry is the heart of industry and the foundation for technological progress. The machine industry sector should accelerate the introduction of large, modern, high speed and precision machinery, as well as their automation. The machine industry sector should newly design and produce various modern machines by enhancing the rate of die forging and casting. Thus it should constantly upgrade the standards of the technological equipment in national economy.

The processing industries, including the metallurgical industry, construction material industry, and chemical industry, should decisively increase their production capacity by reinforcing the production facilities in existing plants and enterprises and by building new modern plants and enterprises. Let us discover more rich underground resources of the nation by strengthening geological survey work.

Production is precisely transportation, and transportation is precisely production. Let us decisively increase the transportation capacity by directing great strength to developing traffic transportation, including railway transport. Let us smoothly ensure the increasing demand for transportation in the national economy.

The construction of the major facilities elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Taechon Power Plant, the Kumgangsan Power Plant, the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant, the reclamation work and construction of salt ponds, Kwangbok street, and the second-stage expansion work of the Kim Chaek Iron Complex is sacred work for strengthening the nation's economic might in every way and for epochally upgrading the people's

living standard. It is a rewarding struggle to glorify the era of the glorious chuche and to provide precious assets for everlasting prosperity of the people.

All workers should rise as one in building major facilities which will be built in accordance with the magnificent plans of the party and the leader, cherishing revolutionary optimism and confidence. All builders and supporters should build the major facilities at an early date to make them great monumental creations of the era of the Workers' party by loudly beating revolutionary drums and by registering heroic exploits each day and at all construction sites.

Let us strengthen economic exchanges and cooperation with many nations, including the socialist countries, by developing foreign trade. Constantly upgrading the people's living standard is the supreme principle for activities of the Government of the Republic and is one of the most important tasks laid before us for the 1980's.

The most urgent issue in upgrading the people's living standard is the issue of food. The basic issue in resolving the question of food is to produce a large quantity of rice. The agricultural sector should increase the production of grains by accelerating the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy and by thoroughly implementing the chuche agricultural method. Thus, it should produce and supply more meat, eggs, fruit and vegetables.

Now is the important time to sum up farming for the year. The agricultural workers should timely harvest all grains without missing even a single one by implementing the chuche agricultural method in a timely manner. They should sum up the year's farming before the election and should thoroughly prepare for next year's farming.

The light industry sector should build new modern plants while fully operating existing plants. Thus, it should effect a great turning point in producing consumer goods.

Increasing marine products is an important method for upgrading the people's living standard. The marine products sector should catch more fish by universalizing and modernizing fishing boats and by broadly introducing scientific fishing methods. It should increase the kinds of marine products by developing on a large scale fish breeding work.

Let us construct more and better residential housing and cultural and welfare facilities in cities and farms as a mass movement.

Today the basic factor in the economic development of our country is the technological revolution. Only when we vigorously accelerate the technological revolution can the economic development of the nation and the prosperity of the people be firmly ensured. Let us register a new turning point in the technological development of the nation by making the entire nation and all the people rise and vigorously wage the technological revolution.

The chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are important tasks laid before us in carrying out the technological revolution.

Let us continuously wage the struggle vigorously to smoothly resolve the questions of raw materials, fuel and energy of chuche industry by fully and better utilizing underground resources, forest resources, and marine resources and to perfect the sectoral structure of the national economy.

Let us actively accelerate the modernization of the national economy by having all domains of the national economy constantly innovate in technology by realizing comprehensive mechanization, automation, and remote control of production and by vigorously waging the struggle to mechanize agriculture.

Let us turn the national economy into a highly science-oriented one by rapidly developing science and technology and by raising production and management in all sectors onto a new scientific foundation.

Upgrading the role and responsibility of scientists and technicians is important in carrying out the technological revolution. Scientists and technicians should actively contribute to realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy by firmly establishing chuche in scientific and technological research work and by resolving scientific and technological problems in economic development. All sectors of the national economy should timely introduce the successes of scientific research into production.

Improving the guidance of economic work and enterprise management is an important guarantee for successfully implementing the gigantic prospective tasks in socialist economic construction. Let us effect a new turning point in economic guidance and enterprise management by more thoroughly implement the Taean work system--a communist-type enterprise management form--and by highly displaying the superiority of the new industrial guidance system of our own style.

All domains and all units of the national economy should more produce and more frugally manage the nation's housekeeping with existing materials, existing facilities, and existing manpower by opposing the trend of waste and by strengthening the economization struggle.

The cultural revolution is an important revolutionary task to eliminate the cultural backwardness left by the old society, to create socialist and communist culture, and to foster all members of the society to become communist human beings. The main task of the cultural revolution is to imbue society with intellectuals.

The education field should decisively enhance the quality of education by thoroughly carrying out the theses on socialist education, the great program for building socialist and communist education. Let us effect a new turn in the training of national cadres by qualitively carrying out the universal 11-year compulsory education system and by further improving and rectifying higher education in conformity with the demands of the developing reality!

Literature and art are a mighty means to indoctrinate the masses and to organize and mobilize them. Let us create more literary works and works of art with high ideological and artistic value on the basis of the noble successes and experiences attained in the construction of the [words indistinct] literature and arts!

Let us protect and improve the public health of the people by further improving and strengthening the public health work for the people in conformity with the developing revolution!

The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is the vigorous driving force in accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. Let us successfully carry out ideological reformation work and socialist economic and cultural construction work and further firmly deepen our revolutionary forces politically, economically, and militarily by vigorously waging the movement to win the red banner of the three revolution!

Voluntarily abiding by the laws and regulations of the state and possessing communist morality and character are the sacred duty of the citizens of the Republic. All working people should have the revolutionary law-abiding spirit and habits and high sense of responsibility and duty as citizens of the Republic and should voluntarily abide by all laws and regulations of the state, including the socialist Constitution of our country.

Let us treasure the communist sense of obligation and display revolutionary comradeship! Let us properly observe public morality and social order and live in conformity with the socialist life style!

Fervently loving and firmly defending the regime of our Republic, which is the protector of our people's freedom and rights and the weapon of the revolution and construction, is the sacred duty of the people.

All working people and officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, let us keenly watch all sorts of the enemies' maneuvers for aggression against the Republic and firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution!

Let us enhance revolutionary awareness and vigilance in all fields and on all outposts and let us work and live in a revolutionary manner!

Achieving the cause of national reunification is the utmost national desire of the Korean people and the most important revolutionary duty of the government of the Republic. Division is synonymous with subjugation and national ruin. Reunification ensures independence and prosperity.

The policy for national reunification by founding a confederal state between the North and South on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most realistic and reasonable reunification policy which correctly reflects the specific conditions of our country. Let us vigorously struggle to expedite the day when all of our compatriots can live happily on a reunified land by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo!

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces is precisely the source of all misfortune and sufferings of the South Korean people and the basic obstacle to national reunification. Let us more vigorously wage the struggle to end the

U.S. military occupation and colonial rule of South Korea and to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from there! Let us sternly smash the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges!

Today, South Korea has been turned into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East. The situation on the Korean peninsula has become more tense.

Checking and frustrating the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists is an urgent problem related to the destiny of the South Korean people and all compatriots at home and abroad. The nuclear war which threatens the existence and civilization of mankind should be prevented at any cost. The Korean people should not become the victims of the confrontation policy of the United States.

All Korean people who are concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation should firmly unite, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, party factions, and organizations, and regardless of whether they live in the North, South, or overseas, and should vigorously wage the struggle to check and frustrate the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, to withdraw all nuclear weapons from South Korea, and to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The policy of relying on foreign forces and the fascist dictatorial rule in South Korea should be terminated in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, independence and democratization of the South Korean society should be achieved.

The struggle to abolish all fascist evil laws, to eliminate all repressive ruling organs, and to win the freedom to organize patriotic and progressive political parties and public organizations and the freedom for their activities should be vigorously waged in South Korea.

All patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea should firmly unite and more vigorously turn out to the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime and to establish a democratic regime which represents and protects the will and interests of the masses of people.

The 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan should struggle to smash the two Koreas plot of the splittists, should more vigorously wage the patriotic struggle for national reunification, and should actively struggle to win their democratic and national rights with the lofty dignity and honor of being overseas citizens of the Republic.

All workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals, and citizens of the Republic! The upcoming elections of deputies to the SPA is not only an all-people's festive function to exercise the right and duty as citizens of the Republic, but is also an important event to more firmly solidify the regime of our people.

The source of happiness of our people and the decisive guarantee for victory in the revolution and construction lie precisely in consolidating and developing the DPRK, the glorious fatherland.

Let us all participate in the elections of deputies to the SPA 100 percent, cherishing in our hearts the high political awareness of being the masters of the country and society and the infinite trust in our revolutionary sovereignty.

Let us vote 100 percent for the candidates of deputies to the SPA who are genuine representatives of workers, farmers, soldiers, and working intellectuals, who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and who devotedly serve the country and the people!

Let us make the upcoming elections of deputies to the SPA an occasion of effecting a new upsurge in all fields of socialist construction!

Our revolutionary cause is just and the future of the Republic is bright and promising. There will always be victory and glory before our people who are struggling for the just revolutionary cause under the banner of the Republic.

Let us all firmly rally around the WPK headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously advance forward for the country's reunification, for the complete victory of socialism, and for the final completion of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause!

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people! Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! Long live the DPRK, the glorious fatherland!

[Signed] The DFRF Central Committee

[Dated] 15 October 1986

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON PEOPLE'S FAITH IN PARTY, LEADER

SK220906 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 14 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 October special article: "Our People's Firm Faith in the Party and the Leader"]

[Text] As they look back over the course of the prolonged revolutionary struggle, the Korean communists and people take great pride. This is because they have always maintained absolute faith in the party and the leader [suryong]. The absolute faith in the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution maintained by Korean communists and the people is a noble tradition of the Korean revolution. Only when this faith is maintained can we accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland's unification and consummate the chucheization of society.

To continue to advance down the road of revolution until the end, revolutionaries should possess faith. The revolutionaries' faith is, in essence, faith in the leader [yongdoja]. This is because the outstanding leader [suryong]--the leader [yongdoja]--pioneers, advances, and consummates the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The communists and people consider the bosom of the leader [suryong] to be the bosom of the revolution and foresee the future of the revolution in the ideology and leadership of the leader [suryong] in struggling down the road of revolution.

In the revolutionary struggle, absolute faith in the leader is something fundamental. Loyal faith in the leader is the nucleus of the revolutionary world outlook and the source of the revolutionaries' party spirit, working class spirit, people-mindedness, and all their noble ideological and spiritual traits. When they maintain firm faith in the leader, the revolutionaries can adhere to their principles and glorify their lives down the road of the revolution. Today, our people's faith in the leader is most solid, unfaltering, and absolute.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary, has noted: The Korean communists cherish it as revolutionary faith that they can overcome all difficulties and win victory, when they advance under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our people's absolute faith in the leader is deep-rooted sentiment and ideology which have been formed and deepened down the road of prolonged revolutionary struggle. The peculiarity of faith is that this is not temporary ideology and sentiment which have been deepened over a long period of time. Therefore, the solidness of faith depends on the period over which it has been formed and maintained historically.

Our people's absolute faith in the leader has a long historic root. Our people's faith in the leader was already formed in the 1920's--the dawn of our revolution. At the dawn of the Korean revolution, young communists foresaw the fatherland's liberation in the greatness of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and upheld the marshal as the leader [suryong] and as the leader [chidoja]. They pledged to achieve the fatherland's liberation and win victory for the revolution by uniting around the great Comrade Hanbyol and struggling against the Japanese imperialists, and formed the noble tradition of absolute faith in the leader.

The 1920's was indeed a dark period when we had no party or state and no hope for the future. During this period, however, the young communists upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader and struggled by uniting around the marshal. This was because their faith in the greatness of their leader was absolute and firm.

Through past experience of wandering because they had no leader and through new experience of advancing down the rewarding path of the revolution by upholding the great Comrade Hanbyol, young communists realized deep in their hearts that the leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

Thus, for the young communists, the truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class was not logical knowledge, but a noble truth that had been formed in blood on the blood-spattered fronts and battles. This was precisely why the young communists maintained such genuine, ardent, and noble faith in the leader.

Our people's absolute faith in the leader is also noble ideology and sentiment which reflect the new historic reality as the revolutionary cause is inherited and consummated. Just as the revolution is pioneered and advanced by the leader [yongdoja], the revolutionary cause is also inherited and consummated by the leader [yongdoja]. Thus, the people's faith in the leader [yongdoja] must be inherited generation after generation. Only faith in the leader which is inherited generation after generation is genuine.

Our people's faith in the leader was gloriously formed during the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and is passed along with the advance of the revolution. Thus, it is noble ideology and sentiment.

The 1970's was a historic period during which a turn was made in the development of our revolution. Our party, by reflecting such historic reality, put forth the slogan for the chucheization of society. In addition, in leading the task to defend, inherit, and develop the revolutionary tradition, the task to accelerate socialist economic and cultural construction, and all other tasks

of the revolution and construction, our party has won immortal achievements. In the great ideology, theory, and wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who brilliantly inherits the chuche revolutionary cause, our people have come to foresee the bright future of our revolution and the endless prosperity and development of the fatherland, and have come to deepen their faith in the party.

At the sixth WPK Congress held in October 1980, the absolute trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which led our party to victory and the boundless respect and admiration of all party members and the people toward dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were vigorously displayed. This was an expression of the boundless praise of all party members and the people for the achievements which the party center had won in the struggle to consolidate and develop our party and the prosperity of the fatherland. This was also a reflection of the people's firm determination to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today, faith in the party and the leader has developed into the people's noble ideology and sentiment. That the faith in the leader [yongdoja] has become the people's ideology and sentiment means that the leader [yongdoja] and the people have become a single organic body. This is a high goal in strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks.

Today, our party members and the working people maintain boundless loyalty to the party and the leader based on absolute faith as their lives. They think and act only according to the intent of the party and the leader.

Today, for our people, the great leader is precisely the party and the party is precisely the leader [suryong]. Since our people have the same faith in the party and the leader [suryong], the faith in the leader [yongdoja] has reached the noblest stage to where it will be inherited forever.

Today, our revolutionary ranks have become invincible revolutionary ranks organized with revolutionary warriors who possess absolute faith in the leader [yongdoja]. This is a noble gain won over the course of the prolonged revolutionary struggle and an asset for the consummation of the Korean revolution.

Our people's absolute faith in the party and the leader [suryong] is, above all, displayed in upholding their leader [yongdoja] as the center of unity and in uniting around him in a single mind. Revolutionary unity is achieved through the revolutionary warriors' trust in the leader [suryong]. Therefore, the revolutionaries' spirit of unity is an expression of their absolute faith in the leader. The communists' view of revolutionary unity around their leader [yongdoja] and their conscious unity are a yardstick of the firmness of their faith in the leader [yongdoja]. What is important in achieving unity based on absolute faith in the party and the leader [suryong]. The anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors thought and acted with the marshal's revolutionary ideology as their only standard under all circumstances, both when they were around him and when they were far away from him. Thus, the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks were an organic body which breathed and acted only according to the ideology and will of the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today, party members and the people, by following this ideological and spiritual trait of the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots, have come to possess a pure spirit of breathing and acting according to the ideology and theory of the party.

Unity of the revolutionary ranks is achieved through the unity of all sectors and units of the revolution and construction. Today, the people's absolute faith in the party is a base for the comradely unity of all sectors and units. Thus, in all sectors and units and at all guardposts, a pure and firm comradely unity has been achieved around a single center. In all units and at all guardposts, party members and working people have firmly united as comrades and are struggling unyieldingly down the road shown by the party and the leader [suryong]. This is a true aspect of our revolutionary ranks.

Our people's absolute faith in the leader [yongdoja] is also shown in displaying the spirit of boundless sacrifice to implement the ideology and leadership of the party and the leader [suryong].

The greatness of the party and the leader is the greatness of their ideology and leadership. Therefore, the revolutionary warriors' faith in the leader [yongdoja] is displayed by their struggle to implement the ideology and leadership of the leader [yongdoja]. Absolute faith in the party and the leader [suryong] is the source for the spirit of sacrifice and unconditionality in implementing party policy.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors never faltered in implementing the marshal's order and direction and, thus, could implement his orders thoroughly and swiftly, because they always believed that they could accomplish any task and win victory under all circumstances if they followed the direction of the great marshal. Today, the attitude and stand of party members and the working people toward the party's line and policy, and the party's decision and direction are the same as the attitude the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors adopted to implement the marshal's orders and direction. Our party members and the working people accept the party's line and policy and the party's decisions and directions as the most adequate guiding principle for carrying out our revolution successfully. They devote themselves to the struggle to implement them. The thoughts and acts of our party members and working people are concentrated on implementing the party's line and policy and the party's decisions and direction swiftly and properly and performing labor feats in their implementation is considered a boundless honor.

As was shown by those heroic construction workers who built the Sohae lockgate, our people's firm belief is that the party can accomplish any task.

Our people's absolute faith in the party and the leader [suryong] is also displayed in depending on the party and the leader [suryong] for their destinies. Forming a single body between the leader [yongdoja] and warriors is to establish the [word indistinct] solid noble relations between the leader [yongdoja] and warriors. The firmness and absoluteness of our people's faith in the leader [yongdoja] are attributable to the fact that the people's destinies are linked with the leadership of the leader [suryong]. What is most valuable for the revolutionaries and people is the great bosom in which their true lives

and destinies are guaranteed. For Korean communists and the people, the one who assumes the responsibility for their destinies and the future of the fatherland is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Since the day they received the great leader, the Korean communists and people have always considered the leader to be the savior and their destinies and their benefactor and struggled by holding him in high esteem and depending on the leader for their future, the happiness of their descendants, and the future of the fatherland.

Today, our party members and the people possess firm faith that they will consummate the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. They glorify their lives down the road of loyalty. Today, our party members and the people struggle with the aim to live their lives along with the party and to glorify each moment of their lives with loyalty to the party. The people's determination to share destiny with the party forever is an ideological base that makes the people maintain their revolutionary faith under all circumstances.

The revolutionaries' honor is in maintaining the revolutionary faith of the revolutionary warriors for the leader [suryong]. Today, for our party members and working people, the time and place are unimportant in upholding the party and the leader. Thus, even at remote guardposts, we see warriors of the party who breathe along with the party and perform feats without fanfare. Also, at the great nature-remaking sites, at sites of the construction of permanent edifices, at plants, and in rural areas, there are revolutionaries loyal to the party who advance the cause of the party vigorously. This is the proud spirit of our society.

Through the boundless loyalty of our people who share their destiny with their leader [yongdoja], our revolutionary ranks have become powerful and the revolution and construction are carried out successfully. Through the struggle of our people who maintain absolute faith in the leader [yongdoja] and uphold the leadership of the party and the leader [suryong], the chuche revolutionary cause will be ever-victorious.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK RADIO ON TONGAM BARRAGE DEDICATION

SK140846 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Thanks to the far-reaching plan of the great leader and party, the Tongam barrage, another monumental edifice of the era of the Workers Party, has been built on the Taedong-kang. An on-the-spot dedication ceremony was held this morning.

Respectfully placed in the front of the ceremony site was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Hung at the site were the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Also hung at the ceremony site were other slogans reading "Let us implement the party's policy, its decision, and its direction unconditionally and thoroughly!", "Let us vigorously step up the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built!", and "Let us build permanent monumental edifices more rapidly and more qualitatively!"

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; functionaries concerned; responsible functionaries of local party, power, administrative and economic organs; and KPA general grade officers were present at the dedication ceremony along with the KPA constructors and supporters who participated in the construction of the Tongam barrage.

The dedication ceremony began with a chorus of the "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song."

KPA Lieutenant General (Chong Sang-o) made a report on the completion of the construction.

[Begin recording] Comrades: Under the seething circumstances in which all people of the country are bringing about new upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by upholding the party's militant slogan "Let us vigorously step up the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae lockgate was built!", today, we are dedicating the Tongam barrage, another monumental edifice of the era of the Workers Party.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Down-with-imperialism Union, which was the start of the chuche revolutionary cause, and on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of our glorious party, the Tongam barrage, which has been built according to our party's nature-remaking plan, is dedicated. This is a very meaningful event and a great joy and pride for our people and soldiers. [applause]

The modern Tongam barrage, which has been built on our own design and with our own technology and efforts, is of great significance in developing the economy of the country and improving the people's standard of living.

Through the construction of the Tongam barrage, which has been built following the construction of the Mirim and Ponghwa barrages and the Sohae lockgate, the Sunchon industrial district and the granary in the lower reaches of the Taedong-kang have been linked by a large canal and another large bridge has appeared on the Taedong-kang, thus greatly contributing to solving the tense transportation problem of the country and further facilitating the peoples lives.

Through the construction of the Tongam barrage, the industrial water problem for the large Sunchon vinalon complex which is being newly built and for the plants and enterprises in this district and the irrigation and drinking water problem for this district have been completely solved. At the same time, the revolutionary capital Pyongyang and the lower reaches of the Taedong-kang will be more properly protected from flood and drought damages.

The Tongam barrage, a great edifice which will greatly contribute to developing the economy of the country and improving the people's standard of living, is a fruition of the wise leadership and benevolent love of dear [word indistinct] Comrade Kim Chong-il who brilliantly embodies the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-reaching nature-remaking plan to turn the beautiful fatherland into a people's paradise. [applause]

The great leader, who visited the (Poptang-ri) in Sunchon County, South Pyongan Province and unfolded a magnificent blueprint to utilize the Taedong-kang comprehensively and energetically led the struggle to implement it, in September 1978, based on his deep insight into the matured demand of the economic development of the country, put forth a plan to develop a ship transport route between Sunchon and Nampo in the way of building a barrage on the Taedong-kang and entrusted this heavy but honorable task to our soldiers.

The great leader, who entrusted the honorable task for the construction of the first barrage in our country to our soldiers, saw to it that the Mirim Barrage was built as a pilot project and, based on this experience, the Ponghwa and (Sangjang) barrages were built and, then, the construction of the Tongam and (Hadan) barrages began at the same time.

The great leader, who visited the area where the construction would begin and personally selected the barrage construction site, always directed deep interest in the construction of the barrage, though he was extremely busy in leading the revolution and construction. Through many on-the-spot guidances and scores of teachings, the great leader wisely led the entire course of the

barrage construction, from the design work to the completion of the construction, and fully guaranteed all conditions necessary for the construction.

The Tongam barrage, which has been built on the Taedong-kang as a great monumental edifice of the era of the Workers Party, is a reflection of the tested leadership and benevolent love of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has wisely led the soldiers to the struggle to implement the great leader's nature-remaking plan. [end recording]

Noting the fact that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, by acquainting himself with the status of the construction of the barrage many times and by seeing to it that modern construction equipment, steel material, cement, lumber, and all other material necessary for the construction of the barrage were guaranteed preferentially, wisely led so that the constructors would furiously raise the flames to create the speed of the eighties, he continued:

[Begin recording] The wise leadership of the dear comrade leader [chinaehanun chidoja tongji] and his warm love were a source of the endless might and wisdom which encouraged soldiers to ceaseless miracles and innovations. [passage omitted with indistinct portions on soldiers' effort exerted in the construction and nearby working people's help]

All astonishing miracles and innovations which our soldier-builders created in the construction of the barrage are thanks to the tested leadership of the great leader and the warm consideration of the dear comrade leader. [applause]

Nonetheless, the dear comrade leader attributed all successes in the construction of the barrage entirely to the soldiers and designated their unit as one which works well without fanfare and as one which possesses the best technology for bridge construction. He has continuously given warm consideration so that the feats of the soldiers will be widely introduced.

On this occasion, when the dedication of the barrage is proclaimed to the world, by reflecting the burning loyalty of all soldiers of the unit and the people, I extend the greatest honor and warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has unfolded the far-reaching plan to turn our fatherland into the people's happy paradise and who wisely leads the nature-remaking battle to implement it and gives all his love and consideration to our soldiers, and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

Comrades, today, our soldiers are facing honorable and rewarding tasks to continue to vigorously push ahead with the construction of barrages and hydraulic power stations by upholding our party's far-reaching nature-remaking plan to turn our fatherland into a more beautiful and happier people's paradise.

Above all, soldiers must firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, the chuche idea, and loyally uphold the party's leadership. With the spirit of being absolute and unconditional toward the party's order and direction, the soldiers must continue to perform heroic feats in the rewarding battle to implement our party's great nature-remaking plan. By so doing,

they must further glorify the honor of those who politically and ideologically protect and defend the party and the leader at the expense of their lives.

By displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the soldiers must overcome difficulties through their own efforts and vigorously struggle to create the speed of the eighties. By so doing, they must guarantee the speed and quality of the construction at the highest level.

In accordance with the demand of the tense situation in which the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique are being further intensified, all soldiers must establish firm military discipline in the unit and more highly display the traditional spirit of unity between the seniors and juniors and unity between the people and army. By so doing, they must make the unit a one-a-match-for-100 unit.

Stepping up the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae lockgate was built is a militant task facing all people. Soldiers and all working people, by upholding the party's militant slogans, must bring about new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction and vigorously accelerate the construction of the Sunchon vinalone complex, one of the major construction projects being carried out in accordance with the party's far-reaching plan. At the same time, the working people of the province should more actively help the soldiers who wage the great nature-remaking battle.

The tasks facing us are difficult and huge. However, for us who uphold the wise leadership of the party and the leader, there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome and only victory and glory await us.

Let us all fully display the burning loyalty to the party and the leader, perform new labor feats in the great nature-remaking battle, and accelerate the chuche cause to make the 1980's the most proud and glorious period in the history of our fatherland! [applause] [end recording]

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON CONSTRUCTION OF KWANGBOK STREET

SK101224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 7 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 October editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate Construction of Kwangbok Street"]

[Text] Vigorously accelerating the construction of Kwangbok Street is a very important task laid before us. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Pyongyang should be properly cared for. Properly caring for Pyongyang means cleanly maintaining the face of our country.

The construction of Kwangbok Street is very important work for more splendidly managing the capital of the revolution and for successfully ensuring the 13th World Students' Festival. The world students' festival, which has been traditionally held by the progressive youths and students in all continents and countries of the world, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, political views and religions under the slogan of peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity, is the greatest festival of politics, arts and sports. Holding such festive event in our country is of great political significance in the development of our revolution and the world revolutionary movement.

Deeply realizing the political significance of constructing Kwangbok Street, all party members and workers should unanimously rise in construction of the ordered facilities for the festival. By so doing, they should fully display the might of the unity and cohesion of our people, who are firmly united with the party and the leader, and the might of the self-reliant national economy of our country.

The construction of Kwangbok Street is a very gigantic and difficult construction project. In little more than 2 years from now, we must construct a grand road 100 meters in width in a section 10.5 ri [6 kilometers] long from the crossroad in Mangyongdae, which retains lofty revolutionary significance, to the Palgol Bridge, high buildings and ultrahigh buildings which have 20,000 living units and large-scale public buildings, including a modern-type palace of youths and students, hotels and halls, with the total construction area of 490 chongbo [1 chongbo is equivalent to 2.451 acres].

Following this street, we must build a sports village with modern athletic facilities, including indoor and outdoor stadiums capable of holding various

international games, in Angol district. Besides, we must build various sports and cultural facilities in many places of the city, including the Nungnado Stadium which will seat 150,000, the Nungna Bridge, the Yanggakdo Soccer Stadium, youth halls and sports halls.

To successfully ensure such gigantic construction, the builders should work in the manner of construction of the Sohae Lockgate, cherishing the lofty sense of loyalty to the party and the leader and revolutionary zeal. The work manner of the Sohae Lockgate construction is the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality to fulfill the demands of the party and the leader under any condition and circumstances in a timely manner without fail, and is the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle to build by relying on one's own strength and with what one has. It is the trait of a speed battle to carry out all work boldly and on a large scale with peerless courage given by the party, to register creative innovations, and to accomplish the assigned tasks in a shortest time and with the highest standards.

All builders mobilized in the construction of Kwangbok Street should unconditionally carry out the tasks assigned by the party without fail, cherishing a burning loyalty to the party and the leader, just like the heroic Sohae Lockgate construction fighters.

In order to do so, the builders should establish the construction plan for Kwangbok Street with a lofty revolutionary spirit by assuming the construction deadlines demanded by the party as an absolute standard and should fulfill the plan with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle. They should boldly think, operate, and creatively innovate in their work. Thus, they should boldly accept the superior engineering methods and various technological innovation plans which correspond to reality and should complete the construction projects qualitatively in the shortest time.

The organizational work of functionaries is important in completing the construction of Kwangbok Street in a short period. Today the zeal and spirit of the builders mobilized in constructing Kwangbok Street are very high. The question depends on how skillfully the functionaries organize and mobilize the revolutionary passion and overflowing creative wisdom of the builders.

All the functionaries should keenly plan the work, link each project with care, and tenaciously push ahead with their work following the example of Comrade O Chung-uk. In particular, functionaries of the headquarters for construction of Kwangbok Street should make all construction sites move just as one machine through unified and skillful commands for construction, giving priority to political work, and should correctly assign tasks to all construction groups, all party members, and builders mobilized in the construction. They should also conduct proper guarantee work so that they can fulfill such tasks without fail. The functionaries should discover and resolve the pending problems by deeply involving themselves in practical conditions and should lead the masses to innovations by personal example.

To vigorously accelerate the construction of Kwangbok Street, one should thoroughly embody the party's policy of speed battle. The construction of

Kwangbok Street is very gigantic in scale. Thus, the funds required for this construction are almost 10 times the funds expended in the first and second stages of constructing Changgwang Street. This single fact alone shows how gigantic and how modern street construction the construction of the Kwangbok Street is. To complete such gigantic and modern street construction only in little more than 2 years, we must wage a speed battle--a basic combat form of socialist construction.

The decisive guarantee for constructing Kwangbok Street to be the most splendid and magnificent street unrivaled anywhere and to be a modern street in which the conveniences in the people's life are ensured to the maximum degree lies in implementing the policy of speed battle advanced by our party. All functionaries, builders, and soldiers of the People's Army should vigorously carry out a lightening battle and annihilation battle in accordance with the demands of the speed battle. Thus, they should create a new construction speed for Kwangbok Street.

Increasing speed while reducing quality has nothing to do with the speed battle. The builders should regard the promotion of quality while increasing the speed in construction as an important task and should ensure the quality of all buildings, including houses and facilities in the cultural areas, at the highest level.

Mass support work is an important demand for vigorously accelerating the construction of Kwangbok Street. The construction of Kwangbok Street is important political work for successfully ensuring the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students. Thus, the construction of Kwangbok Street is not only restricted to the builders of the street but also is work which should be accelerated and be supported as a broad mass movement.

One of the important guarantees for vigorously accelerating the construction of Kwangbok Street is to strengthen the support by the entire party and all the masses. Recently, many provinces, cities, central organizations and cooperative farms came to the construction site of Kwangbok Street with wholehearted supporting materials and vigorously encouraged the builders, upholding the party's demand for actively supporting the construction of Kwangbok Street.

All party members and workers across the country should continuously support the construction of facilities for the festival with labor, materials, and with technology by highly displaying the fine traditional customs of actively supporting the construction of major facilities, including the Sohae Lockgate in the past.

The basic factor for actively supporting the construction of Kwangbok Street lies in materials and facilities, in particular, cement and steel materials. Only when materials and facilities are ensured timely and smoothly can the construction of the facilities for the festival be accelerated in a lightening manner. Party organizations at all levels and functionaries should encourage the producer masses to effect innovations in producing various materials and construction machines, always with deep interest in construction of Kwangbok Street, by deeply explaining and propagandizing the significance and important nature of the construction of Kwangbok Street among the producer masses.

In particular, the Sunchon Cement Complex, the 8 February Cement Plant, the Songhori Cement Plant and metallurgical plants including the Chollima Iron Complex, should vigorously wage a struggle to produce and timely ensure the cement and steel materials required for the construction of Kwangbok Street with priority by fully operating their facilities.

The construction of Kwangbok Street is rewarding work for building another modern magnificent street in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, under the leadership of the party, and for successfully ensuring various events of the festival. All builders and workers should actively contribute to creating new construction of the era of the Workers' Party by vigorously accelerating the construction of Kwangbok Street, cherishing this lofty honor and pride.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

NORTH KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC BENEFITS DERIVED FROM COMPLEXES EXPLAINED

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Feb 86 pp 70-76

[Article by Kim Ch'ol-sik: "Complexes in Our Country Are a New Form of the Organization of Socialist Enterprise"]

[Text] Today, in various fields of our country's national economy, complex large-scale enterprises have been organized in great numbers and are carrying out business activities.

These complexes organized in our country represent another precious achievement which our party has attained in the process of guiding the struggle designed to improve and consummate the work of guidance and management for the national economy.

Complex enterprises in our country have unique characteristics in terms of the form of organization, and the method of management and operation. They are displaying high superiority and vitality as an important unit of the socialist economic construction.

Deeply understanding the essential characteristics and superiority of our country's complexes founded by the Great Leader Kim Il-song and highly displaying their vitality are of great significance in accelerating the socialist economic construction.

Unceasingly improving and consummating the organizational form of enterprises in conformity with developing realities is an essential requirement for the development of management of the socialist economy.

The establishment of a socialist economic system is a revolution designed to liquidate the old residual relationships in the exploitative society in the field of economic management. It serves as a great turning point in establishing the management system of new communist enterprises.

In order for the party of the working-class, struggling thoroughly to establish the independence of the working popular masses, to sufficiently guarantee the self-supporting and creative material and cultural life for workers, it is imperative that the economic management system to be improved

in conformity with developing realities, that the organizational form and the operating method of enterprises be consummated further, and that the production of material abundance be increased unceasingly.

Improving and consummating the organizational form and management are an important condition for the business activities of enterprises and overall management of the socialist economy. Only when the party of the working-class correctly solves this problem at the stage of socialist economic construction, can the already established economic foundation be rationally utilized, can all the elements of reproduction be correctly combined, and can production and construction be forcefully accelerated.

Organizing and operating the complexes at a designated stage of economic development are an important way of improving the organization form of enterprises and the method of operating them.

As for such complexes, only when they are organized and operated in conformity with the concrete realities and conditions of economic development in our country, can they display great vitality.

The complexes in our country, which the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song himself devised and established, are a new form, of our own type, of organization for socialist enterprises.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song devised in early days our own form of complexes and organized complexes in the fields of extracting, metal, chemical, and construction [industries.] And, as the economy developed unceasingly, he took an epoch-making measure of organizing them widely in various fields of the national economy.

The process of widely organizing complexes in our country and of managing and operating the economy on the basis of those complexes is a process of materializing on an overall basis the original theory of building the complexes, which was envisioned by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song a long time ago, and thereby of further consummating the system and method of the chuche-oriented management of socialist economy.

The complexes in our country are made up of a planning unit, a production unit, and an execution unit which, above all, takes responsibility for production, which displays creative initiative, and thereby carry out economic activities on their own.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The complexes should be organized in such a way that the complexes themselves take responsibility for production, in which they maximally display creative initiative, and which they thereby carry out business activities on their own."

Improving the organizational form of enterprises so that they may organize and carry out production on their own is an essential requirement for accelerating the socialist economic construction. Only when plants and enterprises carry out business activities on their own while resolving various problems, including raw materials, resources, and equipment, with their own authority, can they correctly organize the social labor, can they effectively utilize production potential, and can they thereby forcefully push ahead economic construction. Of course, it is impossible for them to solve all the problems of raw materials and resources on their own; but if they solve the problems of basic raw materials, resources, and equipment on their own, they could strengthen the relations between production and technology and thereby increase the speed of production growth.

The problem of organizing and operating production on their own can be solved by means of employing the method of combining various plants and enterprises with production-technology relationship so close to one another. Establishing a large-scale enterprise by combining plants and enterprises is a rational way of further heightening the independence and creative initiative of enterprises in their business activities, of more efficiently materializing the production relationship, and of enabling production and construction to be accelerated.

Under the principle that they should be able: efficiently to carry out the work of guaranteeing resources and the organization of cooperative production and transportation; to strengthen production relationship; and satisfactorily to conduct guidance for plants and enterprises in their jusisdiction, the Great Leader Kim Il-song organized the complexes by region and by field including all the plants and enterprise related to one another.

The complexes of our country which were established by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a planning unit which maps out its own plans. They are a production unit which carries out production directly; and they are an execution unit which carries out business activities independently.

The complexes of our country map out plans on their own under the guidance of the state planning organization. They allocate plans to the plants and enterprises in their jurisdiction. They adjust plans, as necessity arises, on the basis of the state plans. Furthermore, they conduct transactions with other plants and enterprises.

A complex which has its own resources is authorized to secure resources directly by making resource supply contracts in accordance with the plans. It has authority to procure, through contracts with trading companies, needed raw materials, resources, and parts. A complex may make an adjustment of the equipment layout within the complex; it may accept labor power within the limit of the state plans. It may adjust the labor power. It may grant preferrential treatment to those groups or individuals who do a good job, whereas it may give material or administrative sanctions to those group or individuals who do a poor job. In this way it stimulates production.

Furthermore, a complex may defray expenses with its [own] revenues. It may establish funds for the sake of the complex, it may spend the fund to stimulate materially plants and enterprises in its jurisdiction in accordance with the degree of contribution they have made. It may establish a monetary account with which the complex may flexibly adjust, through financial activities, the financial plans of plants and enterprises in its jurisdiction and the loans made in accordance with plans.

As cited above, a complex is a planning unit, a production unit, or an executive unit which, with certain designated authority, is charged with the duty of mapping out plans on its own in compliance with the state's unifed guidance, is charged with the duty of responsibly organizing and carrying out production on the basis of the plans, is charged with the duty of entering into contracts among the complexes, is charged with the duty of carrying out production activities in a creative manner, and thereby is charged with the duty of overfulfilling the state plans qualitatively and quantitatively.

Our country's complexes founded by the Great Leader Kim Il-song are also in the organizational form of enterprises in which the Taean work system may be thoroughly implemented.

It is our party's consistent policy to realize the Taean work system in economic management.

The Taean work system founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary management form whose basic core is the collective guidance of the party committees. In the economic management, the collective guidance of the party committees is the most central context of the Taean work system. It is a fundamental factor in defining the revolutionary and scientific characteristics of the Taean work system.

The party committees are the supreme guidance organization for our country's complexes. All business activities of the complexes are carried out under the collective guidance of the party committees.

Collective guidance means that all the problems are to be debated and solved through active participation of all members of the guidance organization, that the capability and talents of all the people are to be maximally displayed, and that the work is not to be carried out dictatorially through any one individual's opinion or assertion.

[Under the situation in which] the scope of enterprises becomes stupendous and the business activities become more complicated, only when the collective guidance of the party committee of the plant is stepped up, can the work of management and operation be improved further.

Under the industrial management system in our country, it has now become possible [for us] to guarantee more firmly the collective guidance of the party committee by means of closely combining the administrative guidance and party-oriented guidance within the unit of the complex.

A complex party committee carries out the organizational and political work which is designed to discuss collectively and resolve all the problems arising in carrying out the industrial production and business management for the cause of the complex, and to make the party organizations, party members, and workers of the plants and enterprises in its jurisdiction launch activities in the context of the organizational and political work.

Party work in the complexes of our country has become a vital party work closely combined with the implementation of the economic task which is firmly assigned to them. Thus, it is now possible to effect a fresh transformation in party-oriented guidance for economic work. When the party committee of a complex guides those entities under it more effectively, the function of collective guidance of the party committee of the plants and enterprises in its jurisdiction can be carried out more satisfactorily.

The party committee of a complex will see to it that the collective function will be strengthened in conformity with requirements for the Taean work system, and, further, that the masses line and the science-oriented principle will be carried out across the board in economic guidance and management.

The complexes correctly combine centralized guidance and democracy in conformity with the conditions in which the scale of the economy has grown. They see to it that economic guidance reaches the lower units and they closely monitor guidance for the masses.

Furthermore, they see to it that economic guidance and management reaches the lower units and they conduct realistic guidance in conformity with the concrete conditions of actual production. They further step up technical guidance in conformity with the scientific and technological requirements for modern production. Thus, they see to it that science-orientedness will be thoroughly guaranteed in economic management.

In this way, by means of stepping up collective guidance, and thoroughly realizing the masses line and the principle of science-orientedness in the management of enterprises, the complexes on our country are becoming the organizational form of enterprises in which the Taean work system can be satisfactorily implemented in the management of enterprises.

The complexes of our country which were founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song are an independent economic accounting system business unit where the complexes and all the enterprises under them evaluate the results of business activities and apply material incentive to comply with the principle of the independent economic accounting system.

The independent economic accounting system is a plan-based method of management and operation of the state-operated socialist enterprises where valued rules are utilized. In a socialist society, state-operated enterprises should be operated under the independent economic accounting system, which should be further strengthened as the economic construction intensifies and

develops. Such a requirement regarding the strengthening of the independent economic accounting system is thoroughly materialized in the independent economic accounting system of the complexes of our country.

The independent economic accounting system of the complexes is a new form which developed the existing independent economic accounting system of enterprises in conformity with the realities in which socialist construction is intensified.

Main characteristics of the independent economic accounting system of the complexes are that, while the complexes are implementing the independent economic accounting system in the manner that fits the complexes, the enterprises in the jurisdiction of the complexes carry out their business activities on their own in compliance with the principle governing the independent economic accounting system.

A complex represents a new organizational form of enterprises in which individual enterprises, which are managed and operated on the principle of the independent economic accounting system, are combined together with one another. It does not deny the relative independence of those individual enterprises in its jurisdiction in terms of their business activities.

Therefore, under the independent economic accounting system of the complexes, the enterprises under their jurisdiction also carry out business activities in compliance with the principle governing the independent economic accounting system.

The enterprises under the jurisdiction of the complexes comply with the independent economic accounting system independently in terms of business so that individual enterprises will display creative initiative, and overall business activities of the complexes will be carried out more efficiently. As a complex cannot be called an enterprise if it does not comply with the independent economic accounting system as a business unit, so individual enterprises in the jurisdiction of the complexes cannot be called a union of individual enterprises if they do not comply with the independent economic accounting system in management and operation.

The implementation of the independent economic accounting system in a complex and in the plants and enterprises under its jurisdiction represents a newly intensified and developed form of the independent economic accounting system.

The ideological theory, enunciated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the founding of a complex points to a straight and correct way of: ensuring that economic guidance reaches the lower levels by means of accurately realizing the principle governing socialist economic guidance and management; of making guiding functionaries overcome bureaucracistism and subjectivism; and of making the producting masses highly display revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness, and satisfactorily carry out their economic tasks.

Furthermore, the theory enables [us]: to improve planning in conformity with the requirements for the Taean work system and for unified and detailed planning; firmly to guarantee the normalization of production by means of correctly carrying out the work in the area of resources' supply and organization of transportation; and to effect revolutionary transformations in the socialist economic construction.

The ideological theory, enunciated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the complexes of our country is a guidance instruction that [we] must hold fast in our struggle: to further improve the socialist economic management; to normalize production in all fields; to improve the people's economic livelihood; and to accelerate the construction of the national economy.

The complexes of our country founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song are of great significance in accelerating the socialist economic construction.

The complexes of our country, above all, enable [us] rationally to improve the organization of social production and make the working masses to display to greater heights their enthusiasm and creative capability.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Whether or not the revolution and construction are successful depends after all on how the creative capability of the masses is mobilized." ("On the Chuche Ideology," monograph, p 55)

The working masses are the master of production. The unceasing development of production and the economic power of a country depend decisively on how the creative capability and talents of the working masses are organized and mobilized. To make the creative initiative of the producing masses and the creative initiative of production units highly displayed in the course of consummating the system and method of management of the national economy in an essential requirement for the socialist economic system, in which the great chuche ideology and the working popular masses are the masters.

The creative initiative of the producing masses, who are the masters of production and of management operation, is to be secured by a certain social production unit and the authorities granted to it. In order for production to be organized and carried out in accordance with plans in a socialist society, in which the means of production are owned by the society, it is imperative that the centralized guidance of the state be stepped up. However, this does not mean that independence and creative initiative may be ignored in operating enterprises.

As enunciated by the Great Leader, the socialist planned economy should be a planned economy in which the independent economic accounting system may be implemented; it should not be one that dictates to lower entities. If [we] make absolute the aspect [of the economy] being organized and operated in

accordance with centralized procedures and in conformity with state-oriented ownership and, while doing so, if we ignore or regard as secondary that aspect [of the economy] displaying the creative initiative of enterprises and of producing masses, the state-oriented requirement for the development or production, too, could not be met as it should be.

In a socialist society, only when the creative initiative of all operating units is highly displayed and their production and operation activities are carried out efficiently, can the state-oriented requirement for the development of production be satisfactorily guaranteed. On the other hand, the responsibleness and creative initiative of a group of enterprises largely depend on how the relationship between the state and enterprises is established.

As the complexes become a social production unit, the state comes to assign planned tasks only to the complexes, and the production and operation activities of individual enterprises under the jurisdiction of the complexes come to be organized by the complexes. In this way, when the state acts together with the complexes, and the complexes begin actively to organize production activities of plants and enterprises under their jurisdiction, the business activities of the complexes, as independent units of the overall production system, are activated, and the business activities of the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the complexes are organized in a creative way. The complexes, as independent production and operation units, effect more profit for the state and serve more effectively the interests of their groups and producers, and more effectively utilize the authority and production resources granted to them.

Granting authority to organize a complex, which is capable of its own problems arising from business activities does not have anything to do with the liberalization of activities of enterprises.

The creative initiative of the producting masses and the independence of production units that fit the characteristics of the socialist economic system are respectively the creative initiative of the masters of the state sovereignty, and the masters of the means of production, and the independence of operation units charged with [responsibility for] part of overall production. Because of that, when the complexes are organized and carry out business activities with creative initiative, boundless creative capability of the working masses will be fully displayed and, at the same time, the socialist economic system which is based on the ownership of all people will be strengthened and developed.

The purpose of organizing the complexes in our country, and of granting authority to them are today solely to display the relative independence of the complexes as production units of the state, and the creative initiative of the production groups as masters of the ownership of the whole nation.

This attests to the fact that our party's policy toward organization of the complexes is an original, our own type, a policy of building up industrial enterprises which support the independence and creative initiative of the

complexes which serve as a social production unit directly set up by the state in conformity with the essential requirement for the socialist economic system.

The complexes of our country then enable [us] to realize satisfactorily the economic and technological relationship between production units, and forcefully to accelerate production and construction.

Our people have established a great number of modern plants and enterprises throughout the country. Operating these plants at full capacity and scoring success are of importance that is called for the development of economy of our country.

Our party's policy toward organization of the complexes is devoted to the great concept of satisfactorily realizing the realistic requirements for economic development of our country and of maximally accelerating socialist economic construction.

Today, when the economic foundation has been strengthened enormously, if [we] organize production efficiently and improve the planning work, the resource supply work, and the organization of transportation, we could push ahead the economic construction more forcefully.

Main characteristics of the organization of the complexes are that the organization makes the complexes an economic unit charged with the responsibility for production in the state, and that the organization enables the complexes to carry out their business activities independently by means of solving [the problems of] raw materials and resources through direct mutual contracts between the complexes and the central resources federation firms and the local resources federation firms.

The complexes enable us to accelerate socialist economic construction by means of meeting fundamental conditions for the normalization of production.

A proposition of first priority is fully displaying the power of the independent national economy by means of fully utilizing existing production capability is to normalize production in each plant and enterprise. It is of greatest importance in normalizing that the problems of raw materials and fuel be completely resolved.

A key factor in developing the economy of our country onto a new higher plane is the resolution of problems of raw materials and fuel. In resolving problems of raw materials and fuel for normalizing production, it is of importance to organize new raw material production bases and increase their capacity, and rationally to utilize the raw materials and fuel currently being produced, in conformity with the requirements for the overall development of production, by means of organizing on a large scale the units of production and operation.

The organization of the complexes provides decisively favorable conditions for resolving problems of raw materials and fuel. The reason for this is that the complexes of our country are organized in full consideration for the solution of raw materials and fuel arising in the production-technology relationship. In the jurisdiction of the complexes, whose main elements are iron works, steel works, chemical fertilizer plants, and vinylon plants, there are mines and coal mines which product irons, limestone, and anthracite, and various plants and enterprises which are capable of solving more of the problems of technical means needed in normalizing production in those units.

In this way, more problems of raw materials, resources, and equipment needed in business activities can be solved among the plants and enterprises of the complexes. Furthermore, [we] can do away with the phenomenon in which major resources are divided among the plants and enterprises of various fields and are arbitrarily utilized; and [we now] can effectively use major resources for the production of basic goods in the unit of the complexes. In particular, under the situation in which a great deal of authority is granted to the complexes, and a great number of production-technology-oriented tasks is assigned to them, there will be a greater relative quantity of those raw materials and resources whose sources are sought and mobilized independently on their own without relying on the central [authorities] and whose [problems] may be solved through mutual contracts among the complexes. Such [a phenomenon] attests to the fact that the organization of the complexes plays a great role in normalizing production by means of: making the social production units highly display their creative initiative and independence; resolving [the problems of] raw materials and resources within the scope of the complexes; and resolving them through the contract relationship among the complexes.

The complexes of our country will see to it that the realistic requirements for the development of socialist cooperative production will be realized most correctly, and that production and construction will be accelerated.

In a socialist society, the professionalization of production is developed rapidly, and cooperative production is expanded unceasingly. The development of professionalization will accelerate the technological progress and the development of expanded reproduction. And, accordingly, the production scale of the developing plants and enterprises grows further, on one hand, on the other, the technological and economic relationship among them gets closer and closer.

The professionalization of production is premised on cooperative production; and the development of overall production largely depends on the development of cooperative production. The development of socialist reproduction means the development of cooperative production. Only when the situation in which all fields of the national economy are in a positive and harmonious balance, can the overall production be developed smoothly.

However, it it by no means easy to organize the cooperative production scientifically in the scope of the state, the field, or the region under the condition in which the production-technology-oriented relationship among the

fractionized plants and enterprises is established in a complicated and versatile manner. Although the production-consumption-oriented relationship among enterprises is established almost spontaneously through the function of value rules in capitalist production which is based on private ownership of the means of production, that relationship must be established and realized consciously with a purpose on the basis of the utilization of the rule governing the planned and balanced development of a national economy in the socialist society which is based on the joint ownership of the means of production.

An essential problem arising in scientifically organizing, expanding, and developing cooperative production is to organize those production and operation units correctly which produce and guarantee cooperative goods. In order to develop socialist cooperative production, it is necessary that the control division and guidance units of social production, by which the function of the state as an organizer of the economy is realized, be reduced in number. The more the guidance units are fractionized and the control divisions remain, the greater the hinderance to cooperative production.

The organization of the complexes provides epoch-making momentum to reduce the number of social production units which are operated by the state in conformity with the requirements for the development of socialist cooperative production, and for removing the intermediate entities. This fact is related to the essential characteristics of the organization of the complexes.

All of the complexes organized in our country, regardless of their form, are characterized as production and operation units, with jurisdiction including various plants and enterprises independently operated.

The complexes founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-sung make it possible to strengthen the foundation unit of the organization of social production, to reduce the number of intermediate entities in the guidance over production, and, still, to strengthen the production-technology relationship and accelerate economic construction.

Therefore, the organization of such complexes will do way with sectionalism and departmentalism in individual plants and enterprises, which might be caused in cooperative production, by unifying fractionized plants and enterprises into a unified production and operation unit. It will transform the process of cooperative production in the scope of the complexes into a most solid and normal production relationship. Thus, through the organization of complexes, the state will be able to coordinate scientifically and push forcefully cooperative production among the complexes themselves, in terms of overall production.

In this way, the complexes of our country are the best form of organization of enterprises in which rational requirements for the organization and development of socialist cooperative production are realized.

Indeed, the policy, enunciated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, or organizing the complexes is a scientific policy which is designed further to consummate the system and method of the economy of our country in conformity with the fundamental requirement for the everlasting and immortal chuche ideology, and the principle governing socialist economic guidance and management. It is a revolutionary policy which is designed to provide secure guarantees for the normalization of production, and the development of cooperative production and to heighten onto a new higher stage the development of the economy of our country.

Under the judicious guidance of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who established the form of complexes as a new unit of social production and operation and, by so doing, gave us a powerful weapon with which we can decisively strengthen the system and method of socialist economic management, and with which we can forcefully accelerate the development of the economy of the country, we must thoroughly implement our party's policy toward the construction of complexes, must further consummate the chuche-oriented economic management system, and must effect unceasing upsurges in socialist economic construction.

7989/13104
CSO: 4110/004

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FIRST PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF 32-BIT MICROCOMPUTER

Seoul HANKUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Through the first practical application of the 32-bit super-microcomputer of completely domestic technology, the curtain was lifted on the stage of domestic microcomputers.

Samsung Semiconductor communications said on 15 October that it delivered an SSM-32, domestic technology, business-use, 32-bit super-microcomputer developed last August from domestic technology to the National Police Headquarters, pioneering its practical application.

The above-mentioned computer, among domestic 32-bit super-microcomputers, is the first to be employed in a practical application. It is anticipated that once a government agency acknowledges the quality of and uses a domestically-produced 32-bit computer, other government agencies as well as private enterprises will follow, providing a spark for the creation of a 32-bit computer market.

The SSM-32 computer delivered by Samsung Semiconductor 1) has high data speed, 2) can be used simultaneously by 42 people, 3) has superior communications capability that simplifies network formation, and, 4) is designed so that many computers can be connected to elicit large computer performance. Therefore, it has a very wide range of usage such as for office automation, factory automation, and LAN(Local Area Network).

Furthermore, with a main internal memory capacity of 8 million bytes and an auxiliary memory capacity of 400 million bytes, its processing and expansion capabilities are superior, it can be easily connected to other components such as IBM VAX and various peripheral equipments, and has ample practical software.

By independently developing and marketing word processors, personal computers, 16-bit microcomputers, and a large number of 32-bit super-microcomputers, Samsung Semiconductor Communications is supplying domestically-developed, full computer systems, from home computers to those for school, office, and factory automation.

/6091
CSO: 4107/026

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SPEECH AT RALLY FOR HONECKER

SK211116 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0510 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, delivered at a mass rally to welcome Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, held at the Kim Il-song Stadium in Pyongyang on 20 October--recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Erich Honecker, dear guests from the GDR, comrades, and friends: The people of all walks of life in Pyongyang have gathered here today to welcome the respected Comrade Erich Honecker and the friendly envoys of the GDR visiting our country with fraternal feelings of friendship.

This meeting place is swaying with beautiful flowers and seething with great emotion and joy of the citizens of the capital city who are warmly welcoming you Comrade Erich Honecker, the preeminent leader of the GDR people and a close friend of the Korean people. Our people's grand welcome for the friendly envoys of the GDR is a strong demonstration of the solidity of the militant friendship and unity between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples. [applause]

On this significant occasion seething with an atmosphere of revolutionary passion and militant friendship, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, and all the Korean people, warmly welcome once again Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and the guests from the GDR. [applause]

I also send, through you, the warm fraternal greetings of the Korean working class and people to all the people of the GDR. [applause]

The Korean people and the people of the GDR are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are fighting jointly against imperialism and for peace and socialism on the eastern and western outposts of socialism. [applause]

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of our two countries have been continously developing well. The

relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the GDR are developing to a new higher stage on the basis of the meeting of the leaders of the two countries in Berlin 2 years ago and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed at that time. Between our two countries multisided exchange and cooperation are expanding and developing with each passing day in all spheres of politics, the economy, and culture, and the feelings of fraternal friendship and class solidarity are deepening still further.

Respected Comrade Erich Honecker, your present visit to our country will be another important event which will provide a new milestone in consolidating and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. [applause]

The people of the GDR are a glorious people with a long-standing tradition of the communist movement, a resourceful people who have made an immortal contribution to the international labor and communist movements. Marx and Engels who were produced by the German people pioneered the communist movement, and Ernst Thaelmann and many other fine communists of Germany fought at the cost of their lives for the victory of its cause. Thanks to the bloody struggle of the German communists and working class for the freedom and liberation of the people against imperialism and fascism, an advanced socialist system under which workers and peasants are masters of state power has been firmly established on the soil of Germany. [applause]

The people of the GDR, under the correct leadership of the SED, have firmly defended their revolutionary gains under the difficult conditions of ceaseless maneuvers for subversion and sabotage on the part of the Western imperialists and revanchist forces, built a powerful socialist industrial state in the central part of Europe, radically improved the people's material and cultural well-being, and completely changed the appearance of the country in all fields.

The industrious and talented people of the GDR built socialism securely on the German soil and made it flourish through their creative labor, thereby fully demonstrating the superiority and vitality of the socialist system and enhancing the international position of socialism still further. [applause]

Through actual life, the people of the GDR keenly experienced that only the socialist system secures genuine freedom and rights for the popular masses and guarantees prosperity for the country and the nation, and they are looking forward to a happier future in the strenghtening and developing of the socialist system.

With firm faith in the justness of the cause of socialism and rallied closely around the SED, the working class and working people of the GDR are striving today to realize the 10 major objectives of the economic strategy for the development of the national economy in the period up to the year 2000 which was put forward by the party at its 11th congress, and to fulfill a new 5-year plan.

We are convinced that under the energetic guidance of their outstanding leader Comrade Erich Honecker, the people of the GDR will make new economic growth by

pressing ahead with the scientific and technological revolution and thus achieve another victory in the effort to build a developed socialist society. [applause]

The advantages and indestructible vitality of the socialist system are also being proven patently in our country as well.

The triumph of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system in the northern half of our country were the historic events which brought about fundamental changes in the sociopolitical life of our people and in the development of our revolution. [applause] Leading the popular masses confidently along the road of socialism, our party abolished the exploiting system and turned our country, once a very backward colonial and feudal society, into a socialist state which is independent, self-supporting, and self-reliant in defence. Our people who have become the real masters of the state and society are leading an independent and creative life to the full under the socialist system, free from all social evils.

Under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--all the party members and working people in our country are working hard to implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress, bringing about a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. [applause] At present in our country, science, technology, culture, and the arts are being rapidly developed, and the major construction projects, having great significance in developing the economy and enhancing the people's living standard, are vigorously accelerated.

Next year we shall embark on the Third 7-Year Plan. The new 7-year plan will set forth magnificent targets and a bright prospect for our people. The fulfillment of this plan will bring about an epochal change in the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism and greatly increase the strength of the socialist system of our country. [applause]

South Korea, which has followed the road contrary to the northern half of the Republic after liberation, has become the world's worst place of human rights being trampled down, where the democratic freedom and rights of the popular masses are ruthlessly obliterated, and a complete U.S. colony dominated by foreign forces. Therefore, the patriotic students and people of South Korea are fiercely waging daily an anti-U.S. struggle and antifascist struggle for democratization.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers, alarmed at the influence of the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic upon the South Korean people, are harshly repressing the struggle of the South Korean students and people, labeling it as sympathetic with communism, and are clamoring about the fictitious threat of southward invasion from the North, thus creating tension in our country deliberately.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers are now intensifying anti-communist propaganda against us as never before and are continuing large-scale military exercises which are like a real war by massively building up nuclear

weapons and other war means. Our country, where massive armed forces on both sides of the military demarcation line are aiming their guns against each other, is in a dangerous situation where war can break out at any time.

Our party and the government of our Republic are making tireless efforts to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and remove military confrontation. Only recently they have made an important proposal for talks between military persons in authority and a positive proposal to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and have taken the measure on their own initiative to withdraw more than 150,000 soldiers in active service from the frontline and defense posts and send them to take part in peaceful construction in our country.

If they truly want peace and the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the United States and the South Korean authorities should not evade our fair and reasonable initiatives and proposals but respond to them, and, at the same time, they should not utter empty words about resumption of talks and the like but should show their sincerity to the people of the world through a practical act.

The repeated peace initiatives and proposals of our party and the government of the Republic have won positive support and approval from all of the Korean people and the progressive people of the world because of their justness and reasonableness. [applause]

The GDR party, government, and people have always given wholehearted support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary struggle and cause of national reunification.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker has highly appreciated, this time again, the success and achievements of the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and expressed fully support and solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

I should like to take this opportunity to my deep thanks to the GDR party, government, and people for having given both moral and material assistance to our people in the arduous years of the fatherland liberation war and postwar reconstruction in the past and for giving positive support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause, showing their fidelity to class brothers. [applause]

Comrades and friends, at present, mankind is faced with the solemn task of choosing war or peace. The U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers are seriously threatening world peace and security, and mankind is faced with the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Under today's situation in which nuclear weapons with strong destructive power have been deployed everywhere in the world, the danger of nuclear war is not limited to a country or a region but is threatening the existence of all mankind. The only road that the people of the world should choose and along which

they should advance is the road of preventing war and preserving peace. Only by so doing can mankind lead a happy life in a free and prosperous world.

Although the danger of nuclear war is threatening the existence of mankind today, neither a nuclear war is inevitable nor are war forces irresistible.

The masses of the people are the masters of history and they are the decisive factor in orienting social development. The time is already gone when the imperialists influenced the destiny of the masses and fooled the people.

The present era is the new historic age in which the masses have emerged as the masters of the world and are shaping their own destinies independently and creatively. The imperialists cannot hold up the current of history, however desperate their efforts may be.

It is certain that the united efforts of the people of socialist countries will frustrate the imperialists' war maneuvers and that the peace-loving forces will defeat the war forces. [applause]

Today, the progressive people of the world as well as the people with sound reason oppose war and want peace. The antinuclear voices for peace are raised in many regions, including Asia and Europe. The struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones is being intensified with each passing day.

The socialist countries and all other progressive forces throughout the world should wage a powerful joint struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, so as to ban all forms of nuclear tests, realize nuclear arms reduction, prevent the militarization of outer space, and, furthermore, abolish all mass destructive weapons.

The GDR people are struggling to prevent the outbreak of another war in Germany, the hotbed of the two world wars, and to safeguard the security of Europe and world peace.

We extend full support and solidarity with the vigorous struggle of the GDR party, government, and people to oppose the U.S. star wars plan, to establish in Europe a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, and to reduce armaments, proceeding from the desire to prevent a new world war and to preserve peace. [applause]

Recently, the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union advanced a number of daring and constructive peace proposals to prevent nuclear war and are actively making efforts for their realization.

In his speech made last July in Vladivostok, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced a concrete proposal to convert the Asian and Pacific area into a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and the danger of war.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, a few days ago, the Soviet Union put forward a positive initiative and bold proposals

to stop the nuclear arms race and to remove the danger of nuclear holocaust and made sincere efforts for their realization.

All of this is a clear expression of the responsible attitude and peace-loving foreign policy of the party and Government of the Soviet Union working to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and to preserve universal peace and security. [applause]

Strengthening comradely unity and developing friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries is an important guarantee for the victory of the socialist and communist cause in the struggle against imperialism.

As in the past, so also in the future, our party and people will make all possible efforts to consolidate the friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries, to develop economic and cultural exchange and cooperation with them, and to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [applause]

The present visit of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker to our country has powerfully demonstrated the firm determination of our two parties, two countries, and two peoples to struggle, shoulder to shoulder with each other, for the victory of the socialist and communist cause as class brothers and intimate friends. [applause]

The traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR will continue to strengthen and develop on the road of struggle to achieve their common aim and ideal. [applause]

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR! [applause]

Long live the SED and the GDR! [applause]

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement! [applause]

Long live world peace! [applause]

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTS KIM IL-SONG ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

SK230144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has arrived in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union. The leading cadres of the Soviet party and state warmly greeted him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arrived in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, on 22 October by special plane to pay a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Vnukovo Airport, the leading cadres of the Soviet party and state warmly greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Also arriving along with Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. On flagpoles at the airport, the flags of our country and the Soviet Union fluttered.

At the airport to greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Vadim Andreyevich Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Pavel Georgiyevich Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic; Comrade Viladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Tengiz Nikolayevich Menteshashvili, chief secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Vladimir Grigoryevich Klyuyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of light industry; Mikhail Ivanovich Busygin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; Mikhail Nikolayevich Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Igor Alekseyevich Rogachev, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to our country; and other responsible functionaries of the

Soviet party and organs of power. Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union; staffers of the embassy of our country, and experts and students of our country in the Soviet Union were also at the airport.

At 1600 Moscow time, the special plane carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song landed at Vnukovo airport. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with the leading cadres of the Soviet party and state who were at the airport to greet him. Soviet children and children of staffers of the embassy of our country in the Soviet Union presented fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song,

Escorted by (?motor vehicle) honor guards, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left for Kremlin. From the airport to the Kremlin, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accomplished by Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

SK220640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]. The congratulatory message reads as follows:

Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee:

On behalf of the Romanian communists and people and on my own behalf, I extend ardent congratulations and the finest wishes to you and the friendly Korean communists and people on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

The founding of the revolutionary party of the working class--an event with decisive significance in pioneering the fate of the country--elevated the Korean people's struggle for social and national liberation, freedom, and independence onto a higher stage.

Under the leadership of the WPK led by you, the popular masses have carried out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy. As a result, switching over took a new social system and defending national independence and sovereignty have been guaranteed.

With great sympathy, our country is watching the creative efforts of the Korean people to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress, develop economy, culture, and science, and build a free and prospering reunified Korea.

Reaffirming my conviction that the fine friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and countries will continue to be strengthened and developed as agreed upon at meetings between us, I wish you and the Korean communists and people greater success in all projects for socialist construction and the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

[Date] 9 October 1986, Bucharest.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

O KUK-YOL SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR YUGOSLAV ARMY GROUP

SK110318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Speech by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the KPA, at a banquet hosted on 5 October by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces for a visiting delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army--read by announcer]

[Text] Availing myself of this occasion, which is overflowing with the feeling of friendship, and on behalf of all the officers and men of the KPA, I warmly welcome the visit to our country by the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Although Korea and Yugoslavia are far apart from each other geographically, the people and armies of our two countries have closely supported and cooperated with each other in the joint struggle to achieve victory in the cause of socialism and communism and to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement. By traveling the distant roads in Asia and Europe, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, cultivated relations of extraordinary friendship and relations of deep intimacy, much more firmly solidified ties of friendship between Korea and Yugoslavia, and developed these ties to a new, higher stage.

Today, relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia have developed favorably in various sectors, usefully contributing to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

The visit to our country this time by the delegation of the Yugoslav Army led by the respected Comrade Admiral Brank Mamula will no doubt excellently contribute to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the people and armies of Korea and Yugoslavia and will greatly encourage our people's struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

While guaranteeing friendship and unity among various ethnic groups in the country by inheriting the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and while consolidating the socialist-type autonomous system, the courageous and diligent Yugoslav people and Army, which possess the brilliant tradition of the antifascist struggle, have successfully implemented a long-range economic stabilization plan for achieving the prosperity and development of the country.

We appreciate the effort of the Yugoslav people and army in the struggle to protect world peace and security and to establish fair international relations while firmly achieving independence and while carrying out a nonaligned policy. We also positively support the struggle of the Yugoslav people to alleviate tension in Europe and the world, to preserve peace, to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan region, and to turn the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and cooperation. While sincerely rejoicing over the success attained by the fraternal Yugoslav people and Army in socialist construction and in strengthening national defense capability, we wish them new progress in their future struggle to implement the decision of the 13th plenary session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] and to further strengthen the economic capability and military might of the country.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, guided by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--our people and officers and men of the People's Army have brought about a new upsurge in all sectors of socialist economic construction, and they are tenaciously struggling to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Today, the place where the danger of a nuclear war is greatest is Korea. There is no other place in the world where various nuclear weapons are deployed densely as in South Korea. If a nuclear war is touched off on the Korean peninsula, it will easily expand into a global thermonuclear war. As a favorable step to provide a favorable phase for peaceful reunification by preventing this serious situation that has developed on the Korean peninsula and by alleviating tension, our party and the Government of the Republic have advanced proposals for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea and talks among persons in military authority and for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

In particular, the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command some time ago to let 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army participate in socialist construction is another expression of the peace-loving idea and aspirations of the Korean people to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and maintain durable peace.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should accept without delay our peace-loving proposals and measures for relaxation of tension, for peace, and for the reunification of Korea instead of running counter to the trend of the times while pursuing division, confrontation, and war.

Easing tension in Korea, ensuring peace, and achieving the nation's reunification peacefully are an important part for easing tension in the international situation and realizing the cause of world peace.

Taking this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the fraternal Yugoslav people and Army for always extending their firm support and encouragement to our people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland against the U.S. occupation of South Korea and two Koreas plot.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army who treasure the friendship with the fraternal Yugoslav people and Army will in the future too, as in the past, fight in the common struggle to build socialism, to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, and to safeguard world peace in firm unity with them.

In conclusion, I hope that the amicable Yugoslav comrades-in-arms, our precious guests, have joyful and useful days in good health while staying in our country.

I propose a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Yugoslavia; to the good health and long life of Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the State Presidency of the SFRY and Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; and to the good health of the Yugoslav guests and comrades present here.

/7358
CSO: 4110/016

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS BULGARIAN DELEGATION--Kang Song-san, Premier of the State Administration Council, today met a Bulgarian health delegation led by Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and conversed in a friendly atmosphere. Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yul and Vasil Khubchev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to our country, were on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /7358

END

CSO: 4110/016